VILLAGE PLANNING

By
JHAVERBHAI PATEL

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, EXTENSION TR...
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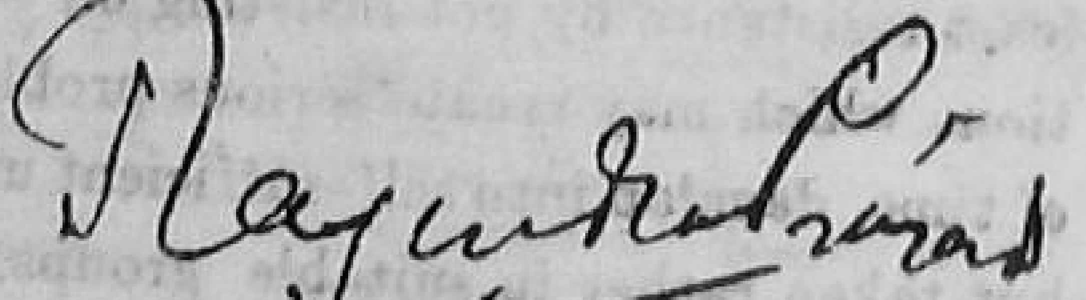
FOREWORD

The Khadi and Village Industries Board has been established by the Government of India and provided with funds under the Five-Year Plan for the purpose of resuscitating and encouraging Khadi and other village industries as a necessary and essential element in the economy of our villages. The Board has started work on a wide sale and is also carrying on intensive work by way of experiment for judging the capacity to bring about an integrated reconstruction of our villages and village life. This booklet is intended to explain the plan of such recons truction and the principles underlying it, integration of village life and improvement in the methods of production so as to raise the standard of living of the villager. It proposes to take the line of least resistance by not insisting on too radical a change in conditions which may create serious problems. Villages may, in course of time, develop into self-sufficient units-villages not taken singly but taken rather in suitable groups. Everyone is not expected or supposed to be provided with land for agricultural purposes and thus become an agriculturist, but everyone has to do some work or other so as to increase the total production of goods in the village and thus add to its prosperity. This has to be done by an extensive application of the methods of co-operation and not only is the total produce to be shared by all in proportion to work rendered, but everyone is provided work and so even the least and the humblest share in the prosperity of the village.

The use of electricity in village industries is not ruled out nor is improvement of instruments. Although it is not easy to draw a line between village industries so worked with improved instruments and electricity on the one hand, and what may be

called mechanised industries on the other, the distinction is well understood for all practical purposes and can be enforced. It is difficult to lay down any objective test, but, generally speaking, if the product is intended to be consumed locally and within reasonable limits and profit motive is not the only or the predominant motive but rather the supply of felt need is the motivating force behind the production, then it may be said that it is not the product of mechanised industry. I have ventured to suggest this rough and inadequate test, as the question of differentiation between the two arises at every turn, and some rough and ready method, though not accurate or expressed in scientific language, is called for.

I commend this book as containing a thoughtful exposition of the village planning of type envisaged by those interested in village industries and agriculture.



PREFACE

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The Intensive Area Schemes of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board is an innovation in village planning. The fundamental object of the schemes is to re-arrange and reorganise village life and activities in a manner that will make for the growth of the village economy and of the individual. Consummation of the scheme will lead, in the village where it has successfully worked to the elimination of disparities-social or economic, and economic and social relations would have achieved a visible orientation. The individual becomes conscious of his own rights in relation to his social responsibilities, while the village community acts to promote the general good by looking after the needs of the individual. In the process of his growth, attention is paid to the lowest in the social and economic ladder.

Thus, a successfully organised intensive area programme lays the foundation for integral growth by which the individual gains satisfaction of his material and spiritual urges and becomes a productive element in society. Rearrangement or orientation of the village to achieve these desirable results, however, presents difficult and almost insuperable tasks. The first step in the endeavour is to bring about a reassurance to the people that they within themselves hold the key to their own progress. When this is achieved everything else will follow almost automatically. This is sought to be brought about by village surveys.

These surveys differ in approach, outlook and execution from surveys that are usually conducted merely with a view to collect data. These surveys are impersonal and do not touch

the life and problems of the individual or a given group. The village survey under the intensive area scheme of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, first approaches leading member of the village community. The team, engaged in the survey, discusses with them the need for the survey, its purposes and how it will help to improve the village life and village economy. These village leaders are actively associated in the preparation of the *pro forma* and schedules and in the collection of data. The information collected broadly covers the occupational pattern in the village, its resources in raw materials, man power, cattle wealth and all other relevant facts about agriculture aud subsidiary industries or occupations. On the basis of this information, a Pilot Plan is worked out and placed before the village community as a whole for consideration.

Thus, from the survey to the preparation of the plan, the village people are associated at every stage of the work and at all levels of consultation. A procedure of this type acts as an instrument of education and instruction and ensures active co-operation of the village community in the preparation of plans for its own development and also in their implementation. The plan, after assessing the data collected, allocates definite tasks in different directions and elaborates the methodology of the fullest exploitation of local resources. Only a minimum of aids from outside is contemplated. In its final form, the village plan provides for a diversification of occupations towards the end that varied activities are set in motion to achieve the maximum results in matters such as provision of fuller employment and full utilisation of hitherto unutilised sources. It promotes community interests by allocating community lands to supplement community needs and common use of implements owned by the community as a whole. Successful operation of the plan leads to the balancing of the village economy by diversified use of the forces and factors of production in the village. While in agriculture improved methods are introduced, the surplus

manpower is diverted to industrial occupations. These pertain to Khadi, Village Industries and other social services. Success in the working of the plan generates new enthusiasm and strength in the people and makes them self-reliant and self-confident. This, indeed, is what the Intensive Area Scheme seeks to achieve.

In this publication Shri Jhaverbhai Patel who is Member of the Board in charge of the Scheme, expounds the theoretical conceptions behind the scheme and the techniques that are employed to apply those theoretical conceptions to practical realities. How this is being done in about 50 such intensive areas covering nearly 1000 villages and 2 million people in the country can be seen from the 5 village plans included in this publication. A persual of the people in the countryside and the problems that have to be tackled if the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth is to be successfully ushered into existence. They will establish the futility of controversies over the employment of improved techniques in the tools of village production as also the unreality of the most people's approach to the problems of economic planning and development. It will also establish the truth that what is immediately urgent and needs to be pursued with energy is to find out means and ways to bring about an immediate rise in the living standards of vast millions of our people dispersed in the 550 lakh villages of the country, - millions who today live in ignorance, poverty and squalor. Only when this first step is successfully taken, can conditions for economic growth and industrial bias come to the people.

I commend this timely publication to the public and I have no doubt that it will receive wide attention and notice.

— Vaikunth L. Mehta.

ERRATA

Page	Line	
2	7	Read 'up' after 'work'.
5	28	Read 'Whether' instead of 'weather'
22	2 section 4	Read 'as' in place of 'is'
25	7	Read 'Predetermined' and not 'determined'
27	3rd (from bottom)	Read 'and' after 'games'
44	Table 3	Against Sultanpur (Insert figures 32 and 42 respectively)
47	Table Heading	Read Age Group
55	20	Read Dhaincha
137	1	add the figure '115' after 'among'
142	4th last	Read 'due' after 'is'
154	9 (section 1)	Read 'runs' in the place of 'rises'
156	14	Aganinst Kyari Land read 246.25 instead of 146.25
158	16	Read 'can' instead of 'all'
159	last	Read '231' in place of '2.31'
160	first below table	Read "The seed rate for Paddy"
168	last but one	Omit half after providing

INTRODUCTORY

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

"The modern man is essentially a man betrayed by the innumerable political, 'economic, religious, and technological priests, each highly specialised, each entrenched in his limited field and refusing to see the whole beyond the part." (Krishnamurty—The man and his Teaching by Rene Fouere)

The Intensive Area Scheme of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board is more a programme of investigation and experimentation into the problems of village industries with a view to finding out their long-term solutions than an extension programme of village industries carried out in compact areas. The main problems of village industries are :

1) The 'part' perspective for the programme;

2) Conflicts of the village economy;

3) Rational use of manpower in the village; and

4) Sanction behind the programme.

1

THE WHOLE AND THE PART

2. **Development of personality the objective:** In the final analysis, the problems of village industries are a part of the

conflicts of the village economy, both external and internal, which arise because of the emphasis placed on the 'part' perspective by the economic and the technological 'priests'. These conflicts and the problems cannot be resolved so long as the 'part' perspective continues to dominate the scene and to overshadow the whole perspective. The economic and technological priests are apt to work the 'part' to the deteriment of the 'whole' or subordinate the 'whole' to the 'part'. For instance, they subordinate man to techniques. If they have to choose between the non-utilisation of the capacity of the machines and the non-utilisation of the creative energy of men, they will prefer the latter course. They pin their faith on *machines* more than on *man*, both for production of wealth and for happiness. It is here that they grievously err. After all, neither wealth nor happiness is limited merely to the production or use of manufactured goods. Wealth also consists of the artistic arrangement of surroundings and, to be happy, you have to cultivate a taste for enjoying these surroundings. That taste is cultivated only in the process of developing the personalities of human beings, which is possible only if their creative energy is given full scope. A close examination of the conditions in our villages reveals that the creative energy of man is playing, and has still further capacity to play, a greater role than techniques in creating wealth and happiness. Progress in the direction of full utilisation of this creative energy, however, is being retarded since, supported by the economic and the technological, priests, higher techniques are increasingly allowed to restrict the scope for its development. A conflict is thus unfortunately allowed to be created between techniques and human creative energy. Techniques, in fact, should not replace the creative energy of human beings, but help its further utilisation for developing their personalities. At a Poona University function held on 1st August, 1956, Shri Nehru has rightly summed up the main

objective of all development activities in the country as the creation of the finest human beings.

> "The final things are not factories or river valley projects or even universities. They are only the ways and means of creating the finest human beings. It was the human being which was the primary factor and factories and universities would be just bricks and mortar if they do not lead to the achievement of the objective".

3. **Real Planning For India :** It is interesting to know here what Gandhiji has to say on the process of planning that has started in our country. During his Noakhali tour, it was put to him that our Government were introducing schemes of industrialising the country for the maximum utilisation of the country's natural resources and raw-materials instead of its abundant manpower which was being allowed to go waste. Could this be called national development in the true sense ?

> "It was obvious", Gandhiji replied, "that any plan which exploited raw materials of the country and neglected the potentially more powerful manpower would never bring about human equality or make the nation really happy and prosperous. In the West, they had neglected the universal manpower and concentrated power in the hands of the few who rose to power and fortune at the expense of the many. The result was that their industrialisation had become a doubtful boon to the poor in those countries and a menace to the rest of the world. If India was to escape such a disaster, she had to adopt and assimilate what was best in western countries and leave aside their attractive looking but destructive economic policies. So far as India was concerned, real planning should consist in the best utilisation of the whole of her manpower and distribution of her raw products to her numerous villages for being manufactured into goods instead of being sent out of the villages or exported from the country to be re-purchased as finished articles at a high premium' §.

Speaking on the Constitution amendment in Parliament in April, 1955, Shri Nehru struck a similar note in a different way. He said :

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§ Mahatmt Gandhi - The Last Phase - Pyarelal

"The thing that is really necessary is somehow to activise and dynamise the basis of the Indian social structure. You do not solve the problem unless this basis of the Indian society, which means millions and millions of villagers and workers and small earners, the unemployed men on the land, is activised. If you merely grapple with the problem from the top, what happens? You merely draw away people from the bottom into the middle layers. It is a good thing, you activise them. But the tremendous basis of the Indian population is not affected. You have to think in terms of affecting that vast basis. Once you activise them and make them dynamic, then the progress of India will be rapid. If I may refer to Gandhiji, his view was to activise the lowest strata. That is the real thing".

4. **Tools And Minds :** It is due to the 'part' perspective again that the economic and the technological priests regard techniques almost as an end in themselvs. The best techniques, they are content to think, will do the whole trick. If they care to examine the problems from the 'whole' perspective, they will realise that techniques are only a means to an end which is certian social objectives and, therefore, deserve only a relative and not absolute importance. They would then try to analyse the social conditions of a country in which higher techniques are sought to be introduced. They would introduce such techniques in the way that does not create more problems than it solves. In our country, for instance, where manpower is immense, they will have to work out a phased programme of introducing higher techniques, so that it does not lead to the non-utilisation of the creative energy of human beings and the exploitation of the weak by the strong. So long as these two fundamental conditions are fulfilled, there can be no objection to the introduction of the best available techniques. In "Harijan" of August 29, 1936, Gandhiji wrote:

"We have to concentrate on the village being self-contained, manufacturing mainly for use. Provided this character of village industry is main-

tained, there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they can make and afford to use. Only they should not be used as means of exploiting others."

In essence, the conflict is not between higher and lower techniques, but between the resourceful and the resourceless. "The man behind the tools" sounds innocent, implying that the man working the tools should be given importance, should be provided with better tools to raise his income and should not be subordinated to inefficient tools for their own sake. But in practice, this slogan is given effect to only in respect of the privileged and the resourceful few who are supplied better tools and are enabled to raise their competitive power to the disadvantage of the many who are resourceless. This slogan should, therefore, be replaced by a better one which can be stated as "The Best Technique To The Last Man." The problem is thus not of tools alone, but of minds also. This point has been brought out very forcefully by Shri Nehru when he addressed the 20th Annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on the 4th March, 1956. He said.

"While the old rigid ways of production methods should be improved, it is equally true that with old and primitive minds also work cannot go on in the present times. These minds should be refreshed".

If there is need to change primitive tools, there is greater need for the primitive mind to cease to be acquisitive and to monopolise the benefits of higher techniques and improved tools.

5. **Higher Productivity Without Disparities** :- Let there be no mistake about this. The controversy as to weather higher techniques are welcome or not, is unreal. Higher techniques leading to higher productivity are, of course, desirable and even important. There is scope in two directions for widen-

ing employment opportunities simultaneously with the improvement of techniques. In one, the scope is as wide as the gap between the present low level of consumption of our people and their minimum standard of living. Decentralisation of the mill sector in the consumer goods industries provides the other scope. If the scope for the growing demand and the decentralisation of the mill sector are taken into account, there is no ground for fear either of technological unemployment through the introduction of higher techniques or of the permanent condemnation of the cottage workers to low productivity and low wages. It is all a question of proper phasing and integration. What is, therefore, to be guarded against is not higher techniques themselves, but their misapplication, leading to the growth of disparities between the resourceful and the resourceless. Under the present circumstances, the former are enabled to raise their competitive power to the disadvantage of the latter. This is as true of the extension of electric power and finance as of techniques. Electric power, for the extension of which large allocations have been made under the Plan, will be made available mainly to the already developed areas and the resourceful few. The present method of planning results in centralising the scattered financial resources of the country into a single pool, as it were, and distributing these to the resourceful since it has not evolved an efficient technique of reaching out to the resourceles. As a result of planning, therefore, the resourceful few are enabled to get more resources. What little the resourceless used to get out of the scattered resources is denied to them because of the process of capital formation. This is the background of the disparities which are likely to grow because of the Plan. The issue should be clearly seen and faced. Higher productivity through higher techniques must be obtained. But that is different from enabling the 'primitive minds' to reap the benefits of higher techniques to the detriment of the many.

6. Maximum Production Through National Price Policy: This objective of higher productivity without accentuating disparities can be achieved only by adopting a policy of phased improvement of techniques which will, at the same time, fully utilise the capacity of all units in a particular industry operating at different levels of efficiency. If the adoption of higher techniques by a few units is allowed to eliminate or reduce production by the rest of the units which are not enabled to adopt these techniques, the inevitable result is the lowering of the aggregate quantum of production. It is in the interest of the maximum production of wealth, therefore, that all units in a line should be enabled to operate to their maximum capacity. This is possible only if the units adopting higher techniques are not allowed to compete with the rest. In other words, by a regulated pool or national price policy the simultaneous process of phasing technical improvement and securing maximum production can be achieved. The logic of this process has been recognised in the case of fertilisers, cement and iron and steel in which prices are so pooled as to enable all the units, irrespective of their efficiency, to operate to their full capacity. This has worked to raise supplies. There is a proposal to extend the national uniform price policy to coal and salt by means of adjusting freight rates. The same logic can similarly be extended to the field of consumer goods industries, at least in the interest of maximising production. Production of consumer goods in common demand is not a simple phenomenon depending on the productive capacity of centralised factories. Supplies in this case have to depend on the demand, which in its turn depends on the distribution of the purchasing power. It is thus the purchasing power that governs production. The centralised factories restrict the purchasing power and ultimately production. This restrictive power of the centralised factories can be controlled only by adopting the pool price policy. There are excise duties or differential

excise levied on production through factories of oil, soap, match, sugar and cloth. It is now only a question of adjusting the level of excise so as to bring about national price in respect of these commodities. There seems to be no alternative to such a pool or national price policy that can achieve simultaneously the two objectives, namely, phased improvement of techniques and the maximum production. Without a national price policy either the few units are allowed to compete with the rest and reduce the production of these, or improvement has to wait till the time when all units in a particular line are enabled to adopt higher techniques simultaneously, which is the view held by many in the name of social justice. The latter course is evidently impracticable. Improving techniques has to be a phased programme and a gradual process which is accelerated by the pool price policy. It achieves effectively the twin objectives of higher productivity and parity.

. **No Cult Of Lower Techniques:** Speaking on the Second Five-Year Plan in the Rajya Sabha on September 7, 1956, Shri Nehru is reported to have observed :

> "Socialism certainly meant approach to an egalitarian society, equality of opportunities and the like. But socialism does not mean equality in a very low level of existence. I do not call that socialism. It was the use of higher techniques of production that first released humanity from the bondage of poverty. It was in a measure due to greater resources and technological power that they proceeded towards equality in the world. It was because of that they might say the popular use of atomic energy was the most powerful agent of bringing about equality in the world, equality not only on the part of individuals, but regional equality..... Our approach should be to remove disparities. Nevertheless, in the act of removal of these disparities, if we succeed in doing something which prevents our going ahead as a people, then we have not served the people or the cause of socialism. If in the act of doing that the productive apparatus suffers, then we have done the wrong thing..... The whole progress of humanity depended on the use of higher techniques and we hold to that. We do and believe in lower techniques of

> production, but lower techniques become necessary for various periods. But that was entirely different from accepting lower techniques as good. Ambar Charkha could and ought to play a very important part, provided it was technically capable of doing that. I believe it was, to some extent. But it did not mean they should put a barrier on the production of cloth by other means. Restriction of production merely to help lower techniques was not a right way".

If lower techniques are the core of the controversy regarding village industries, it can be categorically stated that there exists no such thing as the 'cult' of lower techniques. The evolution of the Ambar Charkha is a proof, if proof were required. Neither is the present Ambar Charkha the last word on the subject. There is no need to identify village industries with lower techniques. When it is contended that there should be a permanent place for village industries in our economy, the emphasis is not on lower techniques, but on the balancing factor of the rural economy. Village industries do admit of progressively higher techniques. Lower techniques become necessary for various periods, as Shri Nehru correctly observes. Thus there seems to be an unanimity as regards the part to be played by village industries run on lower techniques in the immediate future. The question of transition or the long-term programme can only be solved by the adoption of a positive approach to the question on all sides. Fighting the non-existent cult of lower techniques is a negative approach which results in the dissipation of energy. The common production programme adopted by the Planning Commission provides the positive approach. The question should not be regarded as one of giving protection to village industries or of restricting the production of factories, but as one of phasing improvement of techniques. Phasing is a positive approach which should disarm all apprehensions. Phasing neither contemplates perpetuating lower techniques nor creating unemployment. It is thus a question of correct perspective and correct terminology. The word is neither protection nor restriction, *but phasing.*

If the cult of lower techniques is dismissed as non-existent, the question of equality at lower level does not arise. What is aimed at is not equality at lower level, but of equality of opportunity for adopting higher techniques. Socialism is denied when this is denied. Planning should be directed to ensure such equality of opportunities if we are to advance as a people. The experimentation in the intensive areas is governed by the positive approach of phasing improvement of techniques.

8. **The Occupational Pattern Of The Village Economy:** The question of developing the village economy, however, is much wider and more basic than mere introduction of higher techniques. Neither is the question limited to offering relief measure to relieve under-employment in the transitional period. The real question is to work out a long-term occupational pattern of the village economy on a permanent basis. The imbalance of our agricultural economy and the need to diversify it are well-known. Without village industries, the village economy can hardly be balanced or diversified. In other words, there can be no full and efficient employment of the manpower in the village without village industries. There is a misconception which prevails in regard to this question of full employment. It is thought of as a question of time or a matter of the inevitability of gradualness. Full employment, however, is not so much a question of gradualness as of accepting the principle of an occupational pattern based on the rational use of manpower in the village economy. Evidently, this occupational pattern can hardly be complete without village industries as a balancing factor. If this principle is not accepted, full employment is not only delayed, but jeopardised.

2

CONFLICTS OF THE VILLAGE ECONOMY

(a) External Conflicts

9. **Subordination of the agricultural economy to the industrial economy :** The question of developing the occupational pattern of the village economy, however, is bound to raise the issue of the relationship of the agricultural economy to the industrial economy of the country. In other words, it brings in the relationship between the village economy and the town economy. So far this relationship has involved only one way—drain of wealth and opportunities from the village to the town and the city, to the utter deterioration of the village life. Speaking of this relationship, Gandhiji said in 1922:

> "Little do town dwellers know how the semi-starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness. No sophistry, no jugglery in figures can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt that both England and the town dwellers of India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity, which is, perhaps unequalled in history".

This situation in which the agricultural economy is subordinated to the industrial economy does not seem to be a peculiarity of pre-independent India; but seems to obtain under different systems of economies, including the Communist one, although under a different name. The Indian delegation to Yugoslavia which went to study the conditions in that country during 1954, brings out this fact very clearly. It says:

> "It must, be borne in mind that the system of social security does not extend to agriculture, except for workers employed on State farms. A farmer can become a member only on payment of prescribed premia, even as lawyers, doctors and self-employed artisans can, and most farmers cannot afford to pay these premia.

This state of affairs, perhaps, reflects the Communist theory that the industrial proletariat is the spearhead of the revolution and that, therefore, in the earlier stages at least, their interests must be looked after first. If Capitalism has secured industrial development by keeping down agricultural incomes and offering higher incomes to industry, the process under Communism is no different in essense. In Yogoslavia, the agricultural population suffered so severly during the war and the early days of centralised Communism with compulsory grain deliveries and the like that it does not object too much to its present condition which is relatively better than it was a few years ago. The authorities in Yugoslavia are now turning their attention a little more to the improvement of the economic condititions in rural areas".

In our country, too, although much relief and welfare work is being undertaken, there are no indications of working out a policy of effecting a basic change in the relationship between the village economy and the town economy as referred to by Gandhiji, or in the relative importance of the agricultural incomes and the industrial incomes. What is required for the development of village economy is not more welfare work, but a radical change in its relationship with the town economy.

10. Unequal Exchange : How is this relationship to be changed ? It can be done by regulating the balance of exchange and trade in favour of the village economy. Under the present relationship, the village produces and supplies only the raw-materials in exchange for finished goods from the town. This proves to be a very unequal exchange for the village. It loses not only the processing cost of the manufacturer, but also pays heavily for the transport and the middleman's charges both ways. What is more, it pays the price for the manufactured articles on the cost plus profit basis, while it gets only the residual price for its produce which bears no relation to the cost of production. This has created a position in which the villager can determine prices neither as a producer nor as a consumer. It is the town dweller that dictates prices

both as a producer as well as a consumer. It is all a one way traffic. It is only by reversing this unequal exchange that the relationship of the village economy can be basically altered.

11. **Villages Lose Leadership :** In exchanging raw materials for finished goods the village loses not only in money value, but also in opportunities of growth for its population. Compared to the primary processes of production, it is secondary processes that provide more opportunities for exercising and developing the faculties of man. These opportunities are denied to the villages by denying them the processing industries. The ambitious and capable persons have, therefore, to leave their villages in search of such opportunities. The villages are thus deprived of their natural leadership. This is a real problem of village development. Village development cannot be achieved without local leadership. Local leadership cannot grow if there are no opportunities for development. There can be no opportunities unless this unequal exchange is reversed. With the growing aspirations and expectations of the rural population for having economic swaraj for themselves, which they feel is held up in cities and towns, it is imperative to change this relationship between the villages and the towns in the interest of preserving peace in the country. Gandhiji wanted to change this relationship, but not on the doctrine of the class war. He wanted the village to become strong by achieving self-sufficiency and to cease to be dependent on and invite exploitation by the towns.

(b) Internal Conflicts

12. **Kisan vs. Artisan :** Village industries thus seem to be indispensable from the point of view of strengthening the agricultural economy, of providing full employment on a

permanent basis by fixing the occupational pattern for the village economy and of providing opportunities for growth of leadership in the villages. Looked at from 'whole' perspective village industries add to the prosperity of the village. But the 'part' perspective plays its part here also and vitiates the atmosphere in the internal relationship of the village by working up sectional interests. The kisan is pitched against the artisan.

It is pointed out that village industries call for a sacrifice on the part of the non-artisan classes, such as the kisan and the labourers who form the bulk of the village population, in the interest of the small minority of the artisans. The issue, however, is more fundamental than the relatively higher price to be paid for the village industries products. The choice in reality before the village community is between its crude self-interest and the enlightened self-interest. Thus it can buy cheap and pay dearly for perpetuating the class conflicts within its body politic. Evidently, the net income of the village diminishes with the decline of village industries. This diminishing of total income has its effect on all sections, although it may be unevenly spread out. It has the same effect on the village community as the water level of a village-well going down. Village prosperity being indivisible, the reduced prosperity affects everybody in the village. The agriculturists have suffered as their income from land began to be increasingly shared in one way or the other with other sections, particularly those affected by the decline of village industries.

13. **Antyodaya-Unto The Last** : The non-artisan classes thus stand to lose with the decline of village industries. Directly, it increases pressure on land and indirectly it creates a class which constitutes a drain on the rest of the community. The worst affected sections who are deprived of the means of livelihood develop criminal tendencies and disturb the peace and

morale of the village. It is, therefore, in the best interests of the whole community to see that no person in the village remains without employment. The automatic provision of employment that was available under the old arrangement of village self-sufficiency, has now to be provided through a planned economy for the village. The attitude of indifference and narrow individualistic outlook has to be replaced by a positive attitude of concern for the poorest of the community, if class conflicts which are inherent in the situation that has developed are to be avoided in the general interests of the community. In fact, eradication of poverty should be regarded as a social responsibility and not as an individual one. Just as in its larger interests, society deals, with diseases, illiteracy and crime, it should deal with the economic desease of poverty in the village, attacking it where it is most virulent. In other words, the village community should adopt and execute the programme of 'Antyodaya' (Unto the last). Once this responsibility is accepted by the village community in its own enlightened self–interest, it will see its way to accept as inevitable the programme of village industries for providing additional work, particularly to the poor families.

14. Price Fixation Through Self – Sufficiency: Besides this indirect appeal, village industries have a more direct appeal of the greatest significance to the farmers. It is to regain the power of fixing prices of their produce. To–day they have lost that power and are completely at the mercy of the traders and the industrialists. With the loss of this power, they are not in a position to derive the full benefit of increased production through improved methods. The principles of parity of prices of industrial and agricultural production finds general acceptance, but it can hardly be implemented unless the power to fix prices for agricultural production is restored to farmers. So long as they

are obliged to sell their raw materials outside the village and are obliged to buy finished goods from outside, they can hardly expect to exercise such power. They can do so only if they can do away with the necessity to sell raw materials by processing them for local consumption. In other words, it is only village industries that can restore them this power. Farmers have, therefore, to choose between paying a little higher prices for village industries products and losing control over price fixation. To save on the former and lose on the latter is a 'penny wise and pound foolish' policy which, unfortunately, the farmers are unwittingly pursuing at present. They seem to be indifferent to village industries, because they are able to see only one side of the picture, namely, the comparatively higher prices of village industries products. If they realise that village industries, making up village self-sufficiency, give them the real power to obtain parity of prices for their produce with that of industrial products, they will be the first to clamour for village industries.

15. **Village Trade** : Another point of internal conflict of the village economy indicative of the 'part' perspective is related to the village trade. Village trade which used to build up village prosperity, is now working to its detriment. It is a case of sectional interest working against the interest of the village community as a whole. Village trade has become city-minded and city directed. The village trader today functions almost as an agent of the channel of draining away the village raw materials and flooding villages with manufactured goods from outside. A favourable operative condition for the development of village industries can be created only if the village trade becomes village-minded, raw materials are retained for local processing and imports and exports are regulated in the interest of developing the village economy.

16. **Limitations Of The Present Co-operatives** : Much

has been deemed to be dependent on the co-operative movement for the development of the village economy under the Second Five-Year Plan. Indeed, co-operation is said to be an article of faith on which several parts of the Second Five-Year Plan are based. Like any other good principle, however, this principle of co-operation is rendered less effective as, in its application to the village life, it is narrowly conceived. The aims of the present co-operative societies in the village are limited. A few families in a village combine into a co-operative form of organisation for raising their produc tion or arranging marketing facilities or finance. Such co-operative are not conceived for building up the village economy as a whole. They are not, therefore, in a position to mobilise all the idle resources of the village and thus fail to raise the overall production. For the same reason, they are not able to remove disparities in the village life; they rather accentuate them. The landless and the under-privilegd are normally left out of the benefits of such organisations. In short, the present co-operatives are organised and governed by the 'part' perspective of the sectional interests of the village, and, therefore, are not capable of transforming the village economy. In its aim and content, the co-operative organisation in a village has to make a basic assumption of the community approach and has to attempt planning the development of the village economy for the benefit of all, including the poorest. It has to envisage a programme of 'Antyodaya' if the expectations raised about the movement are to be fulfilled.

17. **Gram Parivar: The Village As A Family** : It seems inevitable that for resolving the external and internal conflicts of the village economy and changing its static condition into a dynamic one, there is no escape from the adoption of the 'whole' perspective in place of the 'part' perspective. That is to say, the

village as a whole has to be treated as an economic unit. The trends of thought of all concerned seem to move in that direction. Vinobaji observes :

> "The new age demanded that we change our social fabric. In the past, it was possible to manage with societies based on a traditional family group when science was not so very advanced. But now no small unit can remain isolated from the rest of the world and no single family can live its life apart from the village community. The coming age was of village families (Gram Parivars").

A 'Gram Parivar' which is free from any external and internal conflicts, would approximate to Gandhiji's concept of a social order in which there is no 'inequality of wages and social status in respect of different kinds of service' and which would be a true occupational organisation of society based on the service motive and the urge of self-expression and self-realisation. In other words, it would be a non-competitive, classless and casteless society. This new social structure of the village economy envisaged under 'Gram Parivar' is not to be built only on the basis of emotional appeal, but on the foundation of a changed social fabric and changed economic bearings.

18. **Village As A 'Unit of Purpose'** : Village industries can be developed only through these 'Gram Parivars' which will be 'units of purpose', instead of units of neighbourhood where families live as neighbours but each for itself rather than for the village as a whole, to which the plans and the programme which aim at integrating the national economy have tended to reduce them by disintegrating their economy. To be able to arrest this tendency and to build up a 'Gram Parivar' with an integrated economy, it is necessary to understand the composition of the village society and

to analyse the factors that have led to its disintegration. Our villages have a complex social structure weaving together the religious, social and economic threads into a single fabric. In the past, different communities in the village performed their economic functions and accepted distinctions of social status as enjoined by religion. This involved suppression of some communities which tolerated it because of the economic support they received from the superior communities. Inequality was thus the basis on which the stability of the village economy was established. This basis provided division of labour, but kept the lower communities suppressed. This position naturally led to the stultification of village arts and crafts and deterioration of technical skills. It is this suppression that has proved fatal to the stability of the village economy, which has been rudely shaken to the depths of its foundations. With the superior communities withdrawing their economic support to the lower communities by refusing to patronise the articles produced by them, the economic thread of the social fabric began to be loosened from the religious and the social ones. While withdrawing economic support to the lower communities, the superior communities still continue to keep them socially suppressed. The lower communities, therefore, now feel themselves under no obligation to accept the lower status accorded to them and are naturally in revolt. Under swaraj, this revolt is further nourished by the levelling influences at work in the form of adult franchise, safeguards for backward communities, social laws and trade unions. Evidently, if village economy is to be revived through economic inter-dependence of the village communities, it can only be done by eliminating the past defect of making distinctions in social status attached to different professions. It is on the basis of equality, therefore, that the village economy can be integrated. This will also remove the greatest hurdle in the way of rational use of man-power which is so essential for making the village economy dynamic.

3

RATIONAL USE OF MANPOWER

19. The negative problems arising out of the external and internal conflicts of the village economy are not the only ones responsible for its stagnation. The static condition of the village economy is also due to the positive problem of village organisation. Village life today is so organised or rather dis-organised, that there is no rational use of manpower. It is this lack of rationalisation that leads to conditions of static economy, implying low productivity and lack of cultural leisure. The key to converting the static economy of the village into a dynamic one lies in rationalising the use of manpower.

In the first place, agriculture has become a highly irrationalised occupation. The pressure on land is the highest. Most of the farmers with their uneconomic holdings are not only under-employed for a certain period of the year, but they are not efficiently employed even for the period of their so-called full employment, although they remain engaged in one or the other operation. Both their under-employment and inefficient employment tell upon their productivity which is very low. The question is whether village industries should be developed as subsidiary occupation along with uneconomic holdings or as whole time occupations by rationalising agriculture. It is, of course, true that, even if agriculture is rationalised, there will be scope for subsidiary occupations owing to the seasonal character of our agriculture. What industries should be carried on as whole-time occupations and what industries or processes as subsidiary occupations is a matter for investigation and for determination according to the requirements of rationalised agriculture.

Rational use of manpower in the villages has to be further examined in relation to the domestic activities. So long as the

joint family system prevailed, there was pooling of domestic activities in the family and rationalisation was more or less achieved. This system; however, is rapidly giving way, creating the need for pooling or rationalisation. Studies have to be made to find out the reasons for the decline of the joint family system and to suggest ways and means of consolidating it, if possible. In addition, a system of village services should be evolved for certain activities at the village level. That is to say, certain activities performed by individual families today may be undertaken collectively through the joint management of the village community. These may include an animal driven chakki, common bullock-carts for carrying manure and other refuse from the village to the dumping pits and for other purposes, a village bakery, laundry, common bath-rooms, joint watching of crops and tending of cattle etc. Such activities performed by way of village services can relieve much of the drudgery of the village life and provide the necessary cultural leisure. A work centre or a *parishramalaya* can play a significant role in raising the efficiency of village industries. It can work in four directions :

(1) pooling of certain processes such as ginning, carding of cotton etc ;

(2) organising a service centre for finishing operations or a kiln for pottery ;

(3) purchase and maintenance of certain costly tools and implements for common use ; and

(4) providing training to workers as well as a place for working together under proper guidance.

Raising activities from the family to the village level is necessary not only in the interest of raising the all-round productivity,

but also for evolving a working time-table so as to provide cultural leisure to the working population of the village. Life in the village today is full of hardships. Much time and energy have to be wasted in getting facilities for mere existence. Good water supply which is the basis of hygienic living is deficient. Sanitary arrangement are unsatisfactory. Fuel supply is deficient and of poor quality, involving longer hours in the kitchen on the part of women. When energy has to be wasted in procuring these elementary facilities it is difficult to expect any appreciable rise in the working efficiency of the villagers. If village life remains so unorganised, the chances of developing village industries are not very bright. Even if it is a case of village industries, 'part' perspective can hardly help. It is only the 'whole' perspective applied to the whole life of the village that will solve problems inculding those of village industries.

4

THE SANCTION BEHIND THE PROGRAMME

20. **Knowledge is Power :** What is the sanction behind the programme of village industries is presented here, involving the adoption of the 'whole' perspective by the village community. What is the motivating power that will make the village community adopt the 'whole' perspective? The answer to the question is 'knowledge is power'. The visible impact of the disintegration of the village economy on the village community is that it has lost knowledge of its resources. Today, there is hardly any village which has a statistical picture of its manpower, utilised or idle, its total production and area under different crops, the level of consumption or its imports and exports. In the absence of the statistical sense, cost accounts are maintained neither by the farmers nor by the artisans. Under

the Intensive Area Scheme, the village community is provided with the statistical picture of its resources and an idea of its idle resources which can be utilised for development. Next an attempt is made to awaken the community to the advantage that would follow, if it takes up for itself the task of resolving its external and internal conflicts. The power to fix prices for its produce, is, of course a long-term project, but immediately adopting a programme of self-sufficiency on the the basis of a permanent occupational pattern, adds to the net income of the village, opening at the same time, opportunities for growth to its workers. In village industries, the village community sees a programme of its enlightened self-interest which is capable of solving the problem of '*Antyodaya*' without involving 'distribution of poverty', as a phrase goes, and, therefore, without having to go through the travail of a class war. As village industries facilitate rationalisation of agriculture, its income is shared by a smaller number of farmers, while the rest of the community is provided with the means of livelihood through village industries. The net result to the village community of adopting the programme of village industries is this : The income of the farmers as a group is raised by reduction of pressure on land. The drain of the village wealth through the unequal exchange of manufactured goods for food-grains and raw materials is stopped to provide for the unemployed in the village who constitute a drain on its limited income. Says Gandhiji :

> "I know village economics. I tell you that the pressure from the top crushes those at the bottom. All that is necessary is to get off their backs".

This is the clue to the release of the liberating force in the village.

21. **The Dynamism of Planning:** In the light of this picture of its overall resources in men and materials and the lifting of the load off its shoulders, the scope of improving its prospects on the basis of the utilisation of its idle resources presents itself to the village community. This starts the process of the dynamism of planning. Production is sought to be raised with initial help by way of training, better equipment and finance to supplement the local resources. Further production is attempted through savings and consumption is raised simultaneously with the rise in production. This simultaneous rise in consumption particulary interests the village community whose standard of living is proverbially low.

22. **Labour Bank** : The most important resource of the village is its manpower and unless this is effectively mobilised, the village economy cannot be developed properly. Manpower cannot be used as a resource for development programmes unless there is an agency in overall charge of local resources. It should be possible for the village multipurpose co-operative society to have a specialised section for this purpose. It may be called the *Labour Bank*. This bank will assess the workdays remainig unutilised for want of sufficient work opportunities. The bank will also prepare a list of family and village projects to be carried out in the course of a year and assess their requirements of workdays. By framing a time-table of work for the year the bank should try to match the idle workdays with the work on the projects by framing manpower budgets. As regards payment, it should be possible for the bank to work out a system of advance and deferred payments at least for part of the wages. By maintaining accounts of individual families, the labour bank can facilitate the deposits as well as borrowing of labour. The Bank will thus function as an exchange agency, although it will take the initiative in framing manpower budget for the village. Obviously,

the labour bank will work hand in hand with the village shop, where purchases can be made against deposits of labour in the bank. Through the labour bank it should be possible for the landless labourers to capitalise their labour.

23. **Objectives of Village Planning**: The knowledge of their own resources and the possibility that by following a determined plan their own standard of living can be raised, will induce the villagers to have an over–all plan for the village. An enlightened opinion in the village in favour of the 'whole' perspective will thus be created and will provide the sanction behind the whole programme. The response of the village community is sure to be big if the objectives before it are big and provided there is a conviction that the formulae suggested for achieving the objectives are really constructive and within its reach. By a process of investigation and experimentation such formulae have to be worked out which is the purpose of the Intensive Area Scheme.

The objectives of village planning can be stated as follows :

1. To organise village life on the basis of Nai Taleem which enables the village people to develop their creative energy, to follow their occupations intelligently, and to cultivate the art of simple living and high thinking.

2. To raise living standards in relation to food, clothing, housing and other necessities by making the village as much self–sufficient as possible.

3. Economic security to free the individual from economic worry by making financial problems the concern of the entire group through such programmes as ;

(a) planned employment through occupational pattern;

(b) minimum living guaranteed through kitchen garden

and programmes of '*Antyodaya*'– housing, insurance etc;

(c) insurance against old age, crop failure, crop insurance with a grain bank, cattle–death etc.,

(d) health and education schemes;

(e) social expenditure scheme.

4. Social equality equal participation for all members in an integrated society.

5. Rational time-table of work to provide cultural leisure through provision of village services.

6. Wider opportunities for self–expression in economic, social, cultural and political affairs.

These objectives can only be fulfilled if the whole economy is integrated into a co-operative rural economy. The first two objectives can be harmonised if the motto remains 'Development, not enjoyment'. The idea of development puts a natural limit to man's wants while that of enjoyment creates an insatiable hankering for things and becomes the root cause of conflicts and violence in the world. The slogan of 'raising the material standard of living' thus suffers from 'part' perspective and has meaning in our context because the living standard of our vast masses are terribly low and require to be substantially raised.

The Security programme is of the greatest significance for maintaining equality in society and developing self-confidence, directness and dignity in individuals. It would represent the positive aspect of socialism in the form of society's obligations to individuals. It would make the eradication of poverty a joint responsibility of the community and would lift individuals from depression. If the education

scheme provides equality of opportunity to all children, the social expenditure scheme arrests the growth of inequalities: As most of the village families live from hand to mouth, social expenditures are usually met by resorting to borrowing. Indebtedness increasingly leads to inequalities in society, since it deprives most indebted of the means of production, for example, land which tends to be concentrated into the hands of a few. It is necessary to see, therefore, that none is normally obliged to incur debt either for daily living or for social expenditure. Social expenditure can be met on individual occasions by the whole village preparing individual budgets and sharing the expenditure. The resources for the health and education scheme can be provided by contributions from individual families and by creating a 'community land' in the village.

Since economic and social status go together, programmes of economic equality are bound to lead to social equality. Objectives 5 and 6 above are crucial from the point of view of breaking the idiocy of village life. Life in the village is not only full of hardships, but it is also dull. This dullness can be broken by adopting a rational time-table of work and organising cultural programmes over wider regions. These programme may include :

1) Baby shows;
2) Cattle shows and Exhibitions;
3) Festivals along with drama, dance etc;
4) Fairs;
5) Spinning competitions;
6) Games tournaments;
7) Camps and conferences;
8) Study tours;

9) Study circles;

10) Community radios.

The execution of these programmes can best be left to the schools.

24. **Individual freedom vs. social regulation :** A programme of this character aiming at the transformation of the village economy, cannot be executed on the strength of day-to-day appeals to the self-discipline of individuals. Like an ordinary machine, the social machine, can only work smoothly provided proper bearings are cast for its various parts to move in their own places. To give another instance, trains can only move surely and swiftly if there are rail-roads constructed. Such bearings or tracks in the from of social institutions and regulations have to be created for the smooth functioning by the various elements of the society in the interest of the common good. The question, thus, boils down to that of individual freedom versus social regulation. It is the approach to this question that distinguishes socialism from capitalism and Sarvodaya from both. The Central concept of capitalism was that millenium would be assured for all if everyone was allowed to pursue his self-interest without let or hindrance. This theory of individual freedom over-worked itself and to counter act which came socialism, implying social regulation over individual behaviour in the interest of society as a whole. In some countries socialism suppressed individual freedom to such an extent that today social regulation over individuals has become a thing to be dreaded against. Sarvodaya aims at achieving harmony between individual freedom and the social good. About this vexed question, Gandhiji says;

"I value individual freedom, but you must not forget that man is essentially a social being. He has risen to this present status by

learning to adjust his individualism to the requirements of social progress. Unrestricted individualism is the law of the beast of the jungle. We must learn to strike a mean between individual freedom and social restraint".

Under the Sarvodaya order of society, the ideal condition would be to depend for social good on the self-discipline of every individual. To the extent to which, however, this self-discipline is lacking it will have to be supplemented by social regulation. What can be the formula to achieve the mean between individual freedom and social regulation as suggested by Gandhiji? The natural formula seems to be to allow the individual the freedom to follow an occupation in which he enjoys the fruits of his own labour. If he produces more, it will be due to his own labour and resourcefulness and, therefore, cannot be to the detriment of the social good. Occupations, however, in which the labour of persons outside one's families are involved or industries which have to be run by power and which are capable of affecting other village industries should cease to be regarded as the individual or the family occupations. These become the occupations owned and managed by the social group as a whole so that no one person is allowed to enjoy the fruits of another man's labour. Thus, fields for the private and the public sectors in the village economy will have to be worked out. For example, agricultural holdings managed mainly by individual families or artisans' workshops also managed by individual families, can be classed under the private sector, but industries run by power or factories engaging more persons should fall within the public sector to be managed by the village co-operative. Similarly, the village trade which is in a position to take advantage of the labours of the whole village and which enjoys a strategic position in the village economy, has necessarily to be brought under the public sector.

It should cease to be a private profession and should be taken up by the village co-operative.

5

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME

25. This is the logic to be applied to the programme of village industries. One reason why this programme has not gathered momentum up to now is the method of its implementation. Reliance was mainly placed on the self-discipline of individuals which, of course, has its limitations. Naturally, the programme remained a symbolic one with limited coverage as also impact. From the point of view of widening the coverage, therefore, new sanctions have to be created in the form of social regulations. There are two occupations with which village industries have to reckon, viz, village trade and industries run by power, if any, which can be classed under the category of competitors of village industries. As suggested above, these two occupations must be brought under the public sector in the interest of removing the internal conflicts of the village economy. This measure will remove the unhealthy competition and will go a long way in putting village industries on a sound footing. So far as the consumers are concerned, there is need to lift the programme of village industries from the plane of charity to that of social justice. Appealing to consumers to patronise village industries products for giving relief to the poor or the unemployed is appealing to charity. Charity, being voluntary, is regarded as no crime either by the person concerned or by society. One giving charity has a sense of obliging others rather than doing one's duty. Continuity of charity can hardly be guaranteed. Charity thus provides no effective sanction for the programme. A different presentation is,

therefore, called for. Village industries should be presented as a programme of social justice. Provision of work to every worker is part of social justice. This position is recognised by the Directive Principles of our Constitution. In a known little group like the village, provision of work depends on the close co-operation between producers and consumers. In such a case a consumer who denies co-operation to the producer denies him work, and anyone who denies the right to work to any person denies social justice, and becomes guilty both in his eyes as well as in the eyes of society. But what is the technique to bring home to the guilty the force of this logic ? The answer is village planning. If a full employment plan is prepared for a village based primarily on local consumption, one who does not co-operate in such a plan can be singled out and looked upon as antisocial so far as the village group is concerned. Village Planning thus provides a common objective and a common code of conduct. Once this sense is developed in the village community, it will smoothen the path of the necessary economic sanctions, by way of socialising the village trade and industries run by power so as to encourage local consumption with a view to fulfilling the village plan of full employment and to laying the foundation of a developing village economy.

There is thus envisaged a reorientation of the method of executing the programme of village industries. It has to be an institutional programme rather than the individualistic one that it has so long been. It will succeed only if the basis of class conflicts in the village economy is removed, by applying the principles of the socialistic pattern of society to the village economy, implying social regulation of individual occupations and consumption. This regulation need not be centralised at the State level as in western socialism. The Congress wants socialism of the Indian

'brand'. It will probably mean social regulation at the village level. In other words, it may approximate to village socialism. According to Shri Nehru, it will be conditioned by Gandhism, the main distinguishing elements of which are–Satyagraha in its positive aspect of mass conversion and negative aspect of non-co-operation with the recalcitrant, decentralisation, emphasis on moral values and viewing life as a whole.

6

METHOD OF WORK

26. **Area of Operation**: The integration of village economy envisaged by the Intensive Area Scheme does not treat villages as isolated units. Under the present circumstances, villages can become 'units of purpose' only if they form part of larger structural areas. This becomes necessary from several points of view. The objectives of village planning can be achieved only if such larger areas are taken as units of operation. A co-operative rural economy can be built up if a large area organises co-operative marketing with a central godown and store serving the whole area. A co-operative Housing Society for the region as a whole will remodel the villages. If such areas attain a high degree of self-sufficiency, they can ignore market and price fluctuations and get over economic crisis and depressions. Although the village plans aim at achieving self-sufficiency, it is not to be attempted as absolute self-sufficiency of each village in isolation, but to be projected into a wider area so that the larger unit can consolidate the relative position of the village as a unit. Several village industries and projects of economic security can be successfully executed if resources are pooled over a large area. Large units are necessary even to establish the decentralised

economy and to prevent the urban exploitation of the villages. Commending such a pattern of economy, the Karve Committee on village and Small-scale Industries observes :

> "The pattern of industrial activity that should gradually emerge is that of a group of villages having its natural industrial and urban centre. These small urban centres will be similarly related to bigger ones. Thus a pyramid of industry broad-based on a progressive rural economy will be built up. In such an organisation, small centres can experience a co-operative interest in the bigger ones, and these latter would develop a genuinely supporting, instead of an exploitational, relationship towards the smaller towns and the countryside".

The most natural way of bringing this about (lowering the pressure on land) is to provide as near to the village as possible means of non-agricultural productive employment. This transition from agriculture to industry would require a development of skills, resources and organisation by and through the people of the rural areas themselves. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that whenever conditions are held to be ripe for the introduction of superior methods of production in industries now pursued by less productive traditional methods, those who are employed in the latter should be invariably given the first opportunity to benefit by the adoption of superior tools and equipment. Unless this concept is made an essential feature of national economic policy, industrial progress may only lead to the exploitation of rural by urban interests.

Larger structural units are essential from the point of view of providing a larger social range and wider opportunities for self-expression to the intelligentsia among the village population. Within this larger structural units the villages will be the 'units of purpose' and within the village the families will be the units for service to the village, each working within its proper spheres. It is only a large area which can throw up organisations and

programmes to absorb the capacities of this class. The drifting of the intelligentsia from the village areas can only be reduced by providing wider opportunities on the basis of larger areas.

27. **Selection of Areas :** Three main criteria have been applied for selecting such areas for the scheme. First and foremost, there must be the proper instruments of experiment and change in the form of experienced constructive workers having a research bent of mind and capable of taking the view "what you think, you become". In other words, they should be capable of getting over 'the materialistic concept that conditions determine psychology'. They should, instead, be able to work in the belief that 'psychology shapes conditions'. They must thus be equipped with the art of social engineering. The second consideration is the probable response of the people which can be judged by their past history. There must be some indications to show that there is general awakening among the people, that they have developed initiative and organisational strength by undertaking constructive programmes. In particular, they must have made sizeable progress in the field of Khadi and village industries, and finally, as a result of all these activities and awakening, the area must have created its own local leadership which can take the responsibility of executing the scheme with the help of the technical and financial assistance provided by the Board. The selection thus envisages a fertile soil so as to provide favourable operative conditions for experimentation. Selection of an area is thus made purely objectively on the merit of the case. In many cases, in the first instance, areas are selected as pre-intensive for a period of one year as a period of preparation by way of training personnel and formation of Kshetra Samitis referred to in para 28 as well as of introducing certain village industries with the assistance given by the Board. Those coming upto the mark are then converted into full-fledged intensive areas.

The area of operation is expected to cover roughly 20,000 population and extending to 20 to 30 villages on an average, depending on the density of population. This is the size of the area which, it is found, can conveniently be served from a common centre. This size being manageable serves another purpose. It helps in creating a higher moral tone than is possible in a single village where, under the static conditions of life today, familiarity breeds contempt. Such a size is also suitable from the point of view of developing a larger structural unit than the village.

The headquarters of the organising and technical staff of the scheme is located in a central village of the area. At this village, model centres of various village industries are established through which activities are organised in the surrounding villages. In each area, two villages, which are most promising, are selected for intensive survey and planning covering all aspects of village life. These two villages serve as laboratory villages for intensive investigation and experimentation and for evolving formulae on the basis of which a programme of rapid planning is extended to the rest of the villages.

28. **Agency** : A special agency has been created for each area in the form of Kshetra Smiti supported b y Gram Vikas Mandals. Both the Kshetra Samiti and Gram V ikas Mand als are 'ad hoc' bodies, as will be seen from their constitution given elsewhere in this publication. Certain considerat i ons have gone into the adoption of this 'ad hoc' pattern. The prim ary consideration is that the agency should be such as would subscribe to, and strive for, the desired transformation of the social order in the villages. The co-operative or the gram panchayat which are the present available agencies in the villages, with their limited outlook and objectives, are not found to be suitable instruments of

such a transformation. We have seen this to be the case in respect of the village co-operative. The position of the gram panchayat is not different in essence. Although ultimately these two will have to be the normal agencies for all village activities, the approach of the Scheme at the moment is 'transformation first, agency next.' While working for the transformation, the 'ad hoc' body is likely to evolve suitable]types of the co-operative as well as the gram panchayat.

Another important consideration is that this agency must belong to the people themselves. An *ashram* or any other public institution, however good and useful from many other points of view, cannot be said to belong to the local people in the sense that they are the masters of the institution. They are not in a position to direct its affairs or take any initiative into its activities. That is why constructive activities so far carried out by *ashram* or such public institutions have not become the people's activities and as such have not taken roots in the soil. To gather momentum and strength, constructive programme must become the people's programme. This is possible if its execution is left to the initiative of the local people through their own agency.

29. Scope of work : Strictly speaking, the programme is limited to the aspect which balance the village economy, in other words, to the field of village industries. But, as already pointed out, it is a programme not so much of the nature of extension work as of investigation and experimentation into the problems of village industries. It has to study practically all the aspects of the village economy which affect village industries. Developing village industries for instance, turns out to be a question of developing an occupational pattern for the village economy and this cannot be attempted without alloting manpower for different fields of activities in the village; nor can

village industries be developed without resolving the external and internal conflicts of the village economy, or, in other words, without creating a liberating influence in village community. This again cannot be achieved without creating a suitable institutional machinery which can keep under control individual ambitions working against social good. In short, the problems of village industries, cannot be solved as isolated items from the rest of the problems of the village economy, and, which in fact, can be solved only on the basis of a new social order which is egalitarian. It is from this point of view that at least in the laboratory village, the experiment is conducted with a view to evolving this new social order in which the problems of village industries will have been solved. As noted above, the laboratory villages are expected to inspire and guide the rest of the villages and throw out suitable fromulae for village industries for ready application.

30. **Nai Talim**: In the laboratory villages, the effort is to create a picture of what a good village can be like. What are the foundations of the good village? Nai Taim and equality. Village life is to be organised on the basis of Nai Talim. People should learn to follow their professions intelligently. Their work should create new values, external and internal, the former in the form of goods produced and the latter in the form of growth of personality. They should give up doing things by convention and should develop a spirit of enquiry in every walk of life. This will give them 'truth and truth will make them free'. They become conscious of the sources of wastage and exploitation. An awareness of their over-all resources and potentialities of development grows. The drift ceases. They take charge of the situation and give shape to it.

How are we to break convention and arrest drift in the village life? How are we to inculcate the spirit of enquiry? The

quickest and the best method is that of study, survey and planning. Once the villagers take to this method, progress becomes rapid. It is from this consideration that, in the laboratory villages a research programme to be undertaken by village people themselves has been suggested. They will be helped by way of information and otherwise in this task, but the emphasis will be on the research side rather than on training. Through training, people receive guidance but they do not necessarily become activised. That is possible only when they themselves begin to think. The research programme fulfills this purpose. It is divided under the following broad groups.

(1) Agriculture and animal husbandry;

(2) Village Industries;

(3) Village Economics;

(4) Social Problems;

5) Health, Nutrition and Sanitation;

6) Village Remodelling;

7) Cultural Programmes; and

8) Survey and plan for the village.

Each group will be in charge of a committee of about three persons. These committees are expected to submit periodical reports of their studies and proposals before the full meeting of the committee. This is expected to foster habits of study and collective thinking and lay the foundations of a truly developing village economy having in it the elements of its sustenance.

31. Equality : The other foundation of the good village is equality—social, economic and political. Political equality will depend upon the evolution of the proper form of gram panchayat. Effort here is directed mainly to the achievement of

social and economic equality. In fact, what is meant to be attempted is '*Antyodaya*' which means guaranteeing the minimum standard of living to the last man. It is proposed to bring about '*Antyodaya*' in the following manner : Means of production should be provided to every worker. While there will be full time professional farmers and full time professional artisans, every family in the village should be provided with a plot of land of the size of one-third to one-half acre attached to the house as a kitchen garden. This is enough to provide the family with vegetables and fruits for its requirements as also the facilities for keeping a cow and for the disposal of manure and other refuse. This will involve remodelling of the entire village in the majority of cases. It is, however, essential. The programme can be phased over a number of years. Since every person is expected to be given work through agriculture or industry, a certain wage is guaranteed. This does not, of course, ensure the minimum living for meeting the minimum requirements of life. The kitchen garden is expected to supplement the wage to a considerable extent. The social security programme referred to in para 23 is also expected to supplement the wage and thus mitigate the initial inequalities.

Equality of status is likely to be achieved with the development of the self-employment pattern of the village economy. The total picture of the possible rise in income of the village and the prospect of realising that picture through planned effort, provide the best psychological incentives to the village people to get over their caste prejudices so far as taking to new industries is concerned. Village planning is thus a more effective way of bringing about social equality than a general appeal to eradicate caste distinctions. The values and associations attached to a particular caste or profession can also be changed by doing away with disnctions of treatment in public meetings and in the use of

public places like wells, dharmasalas, and temples. The problems of caste disnction are in essence the problems of the static rural economy and as such can be solved by village planning which aims at dynamising that economy.

32. Rapid Planning: In the laboratory villages, every family has a plan along with the village plan based on a detailed survey of local resources in men and materials. It is not necessary to carry out such a detailed survey of every village in an Intensive Area for the preparation of village plans. A broad programme of rapid planning can be worked out, for every village in the area on the basis of a rapid survey undertaken in respect of limited items. Such a survey should be limited to two main schedules. One relating to manpower utilisation and the other to land distribution and crop pattern. The programme can be worked out under the following heads :

(1) Village industries;

(2) Crop planning;

(3) Village remodelling; and

(4) Institutions;

(a) co-operative trade;

(b) village services; and

(c) social security programmes.

Village industries should be organised to meet the requirements of the following five groups.

(1) rehabilitating the landless and the small farmers ;

(2) whole-time occupations for women in the joint families;

(3) whole-time occupations for men in the joint families;

(4) spare-time occupations for men and women; and

(5) advanced training for artisans.

The institutional programme covering co-operative trade, village services and social security may be undertaken by every village according to its capacity. Crop planning and village remodelling based on proper lay out for remodelling the entire village with provision of public buildings and kitchen garden for every house are other items which can be undertaken by all villages of the Intensive Areas.

7

THE FIVE VILLAGE PLANS

33. The five village plans presented in this book show how the abstract ideas of planning for a dynamic rural economy have taken concrete shape in the context of the particular problems of each village. While the general problems of these villages are those of our undeveloped rural economy arising out of inefficient utilisation of human and material resources resulting in low employment, low incomes and squalid living conditions, their impact varies with the actual conditions in these villages, depending on their geography, historical background, social conditions, existence or absence of progressive institutions and leadership etc. Since the plans are only the first year's attempt towards the objectives stated earlier, they may seem to the reader to fall short of the overall integral plans visualised. Considering, however, that they are just the spade-work for future annual plans for these villages, the achievements expected are quite significant. The targets aimed at and the costs of each plan are presented in the Tables below.

Table

Previous and Planned Occupational Pattern

S. No.	Occupation	Raiyan Previous	Raiyan Planned	Kamelpur Previous	Kamelpur Planned
A	Agriculture & Animal Husbandary.	67	68	45	56
B	Village Industries.				
1.	Cloth	4	12	3	13
2.	Oil	1	2	–	1
3.	Blacksmithy & Carpentry.	4	3	3	3
4.	Others	–	1	3	16
C	Development Programmes	4	13	–	8
	Total :	80	99	54	97

No. 1

in terms of percentage of available working Force

Sultanpur		Karkata		Borakhadi	
Previous	Planned	Prev.	Planned	Prev.	Planned
54	54	53	45	55	56
3	10	2	9	4	10
–	–	–	1	–	–
4	4	–	–	–	1
11	21	3	5	6	4
–	–	41	39	1	10
72	89	99	99	66	81

Table No. 2

Utilisation of Human-Power

S.No.	Name of the Village	previous	Planned
1.	Raiyan	80%	99%
2.	Kamelpur	54%	97%
3.	Sultanpur	72%	89%
4.	Karkata	99%	99%
5.	Borakhadi	66%	81%

Table No. 3

Income Generated

S.No.	Name of the Village	Previous (Thousand Rs.)	Planned (Thousand Rs.)
1.	Raiyan	49	52
2.	Kamelpur	77	117
3.	Sultanpur		
4.	Karkata	78	80
5.	Borakhadi	229	297

Table No. 4

Planned Expenditure (Thousand Rupees) and the Sources

S.No.	Name of the Village	Internal (Thousand Rs.)	External (Thousand Rs.)	Total (Thousand Rs.)
1.	Raiyan	6	12	18
2.	Kamelpur	37	40	77
3.	Sultanpur	10	10	20
4.	Karkata	21	31	52
5.	Borakhadi	57	72	129

Table No. 5

Per Capita Village Expenditure on Social Security Programmes

S. No.	Name of the Village	Medical Aid		Education		Social Expenditure	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1.	Raiyan			1	12	1	12
2.	Kamelpur	5	—	14	—	–	—
3.	Sultanpur	–	12	—	—	–	—
4.	Karkata	2	—	3	—	–	—
5.	Borakhadi	–	—	3	—	–	—

Table No. 6

Planned Degree of Self-sufficiency

S. No.	Name of Village	FOOD							Cloth
		cereals	Pulses	Vegetables.	Fruit	Milk	oil	Gur	
1.	Raiyan	100	100	100	25	30	100	–	57
2.	Kamelpur	100	100	100	66	80	100	100	70
3.	Sultanpur	74	100	46	100	50	20	–	20
4.	Karkata	100	60	40	–	40	100	–	30
5.	Borakhadi	100	100	60	75	25	100	–	39

CHAPTER I

RAIYAN'S PILOT PLAN

Soon after the Ajagara Intensive Area was launched in August 1954, the village Raiyan in the Area was selected for carrying out a pilot project in village planning. After surveying the village from January to March, 1955 a plan was formulated with the object of maximum utilisation of available manpower for raising the standard of living of the village people. Not only was a general village plan for a year prepared but each family was allotted a definite task in it. This plan was presented and discussed at the first annual conference of the Intensive Area workers held at Ajagara during April, 1955. It has since been published by the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board in the book 'A Village Plan'.

The Objective of the Plan

The objective of the Raiyan Plan was 'the establishment of a society wherein people will find through their own efforts and through the exploitation of their own resources with the help of improved means and modes of production their own all-round prosperity'. While the projects of production and employment and the programmes for achieving these were important, the plan aimed primarily at setting in motion a self-developing village

economy which will lift itself to continually higher levels of material well-being and of intellectual and cultural achievemenst.

The Background of the Plan

For the proper understanding of the plan and the assessment of its implementation, it is necessary to have in front the picture of Raiyan as it existed before the plan.

Population

Raiyan's population in March 1954 was 377, divided into 58 families belonging to 11 different castes. Of these Ahirs, Koiris, Chamars and Thakurs are the more important castes, the last one deriving its importance from its economic power resulting from larger holdings. The following two tables summarise the population distribution.

Distribution of Population by age and Sex

Age Grown:	Male:	Female:	Total
0-5	27	26	53
6-10	31	28	59
11-15	27	21	48
16-55	92	104	196
Over 55	12	9	21
Total:	189	188	377

Distribution of Families by Caste

Community	No.	Past Occupation	Present Occupation
Ahir	17	Shepherds	Mainly Agriculture
Koiri	14	Agriculture	Mainly Agriculture (vegetable growing)
Chamar	9	Tanners	Mainly Agriculture
Thakur	4	Jamindars	Landlords & Cultivators.
Lohar	4	Blacksmiths	Blacksmithy & Carpentry.
Kumhar	2	Potters	pottery & Agriculture.
Teli	2	Oil-pressing	Oil-pressing & Agriculture.
Dharkar	1	Basket-making	Basket-making
Baniya	1	Merchant	Merchant
Gond	2	Roasting	Grain processing & Roasting.
Bhar	2	?	Agriculturist
Total :	58	families	

Excepting for the carpenter, the basket-maker and the shop-keeper; all the rest derive their major incomes from agriculture.

Land and Agriculture

For agriculture Raiyan has to depend on its 400 acres of cultivable land which was distributed on the basis of ownership and cultivation as shown in the following table.

Land Distribution

Acres	No. of families owning.	No. of families cultivating.	No. of families adopting double cropping.
0-5	33	24	20
6-10	15	21	21
11-15	1	5	8
16-20	3	3	4
Total :	52	53	53

As land is the major source of income in Raiyan the above distribution with only 8 families cultivating more than 10 acres and the rest less than 10 acres is a significant indicator of the disparities of incomes in the village. To help remove these disparities, the plan aimed at providing the landless and small holders with non-agricultural occupations like spinning, oil-crushing etc.

The soil of Raiyan is mainly alluvial and the land has a gentle slope. Of the total land 125 acres were irrigated with the help of wells. Normally 100 acres of land were double-cropped.

In a normal year about 250 acres are cultivated in Kharif and an equal acreage in Rabi. Bajra, Arhar, minor cereals, Sann and Jowar are the main Kharif crops, while Barley, Gram, Mustard, Peas, Masur and Vegetables are grown as Rabi crops. Some vegetables are also grown in summer. A study of the yields showed the glaring low agricultural productivity which is due to antiquated methods of cultivation and inadequate use of farmyard or green manures etc.

Livestock

The same story of low productivity is repeated in the case of livestock also. Raiyan had 50 cows and 58 buffaloes of which 15 cows and 19 buffaloes were in milk during 1954–55 yielding only 600 maunds of milk per year. Besides this, there were 81 bullocks for agricultural use. All these were of a poor breed and the lack of adequate fodder lowered their productivity still further.

Trade

Raiyan exported Rs. 13,000 worth of goods and services during 1954. The former consisted entirely of agricultural and livestock produce like oilseeds, vegetable and milk. Its imports totalled Rs. 15,500, consisting of cloth, gur, bullocks, buffaloes, food-stuffs, tobacco, kerosene etc. Thus the trade of Raiyan with the outside world resulted in a direct annual drain of Rs. 2,500 on its resources.

Non-agricultural Occupations

In addition to agriculture, other activities which occupied a very small number of families in Raiyan were oil crushing, shop keeping, hand-spinning, pottery, carpentry, and blacksmithy, basket-making, and rope-making. The oil-man crushed about 5 seers of oilseeds a day. 500 hanks were produced on the ordinary charkha in 1954. No quantitative information was available about the other industries.

Annual Income And Consumption

Raiyan's income from its different activities is summarised in the following table :

Item	Income (Thousand Rs.)
Agriculture	25
Livestock	5
Services	3
Village Artisans	8
Casual Labour	2
Pensions & remittances from outside	6
Total	49

As a result of low productivity and low incomes the standard of life in Raiyan was very low. The following table shows the consumption of different articles during 1954, as compared to standard requirements :

Item	Unit	Standard Requirements	Actual Consumption
Cereals	Mds.	1350 Mds.	1700 Mds.
Pulses	Mds.	250 ,,	650 ,,
Milk	Mds.	900 ,,	400 ,,
Oilseeds	Mds.	420 ,,	175 ,,
Vegetables	Mds.	900 ,,	400 ,,
Sugar-Gur	Mds.	170 ,,	190 ,,
Tobacco	Rs.	—	2,200 Rs.
Cloth	Yds.	7400 sq. yds.	5,200 sq. yds.

The consumption of food items per day per adult equivalent of the population is shown below along with standard requirements :

Item	Actual Consumption (Chhattaks)	Standard Requirements. (Chhattaks)
Cereals	10	7
Pulses	3	1.5
Vegetables	1	5
Milk	2	10
Oil	1/3	1
Sugar & Gur	1	1
Fruits	1/2	1½

The consumption of cloth per year per adult came to about 17 sq.yds. last year.

Employment

All the above income of Rs. 49,000 was the result of the economic activity carried on by 246 people out of the 377. Of the 246, 127 were men and 119 women. The women in the family put in on an average 6 hours' work in the house every day throughout the year, and assisted in the occupations of the men whenever their services were required. The actual contribution to economic activity of both men and women amounted to 283 thousand work-hours of which 237,000 work-hours were devoted to agricultural and the rest to non-agricultural activity. On the basis of the adult males putting in 8 hours of work every day and women, boys and girls 2 hours every day, with a working year of 300 days, the total available man-hours were 353,000. This means that the level of employment in Raiyan was only 80%. The plan aimed at fully utilising the remaining 20% of the man-power.

Special Features Of Raiyan

The picture of Raiyan will not, however, be complete unless certain features of the village atmosphere conductve to corporate action are noticed. In Raiyan, while the caste prejudices have not completely disappeared, they are not so overpowering as to result in social disabilities for the Harijans. All communities mix freely and there is no ban on Harijans using any wells or entering the temple. Actually, as most of the Harijan families are economically better off, they are a source of envy to some in the village.

Another remarkable feature of Raiyan is its relatively good credit. This is due to the fact that no one in Raiyan has ever defaulted in the matter of repayment of loan whether in cash or kind, whether borrowed from an individual or from an institution.

Raiyan also has a tradition of individual property being available for public use, as in the case of wells. Even when a well is constructed by a family in its own field, the whole village can use it for irrigation. The owner does not even reserve the right of priority which is decided only on the principle of 'first come, first served'.

Raiyan has been fortunate in its leadership. The leaders belong to all the important communities. They have shown readiness to co-operete with one another to accomplish projects for the common good and during the last few years have mobilised the people for *shramdaan*. When the survey was launched in Raiyan, the leaders constituted themselves into a Gram Vikas Mandal and actively participated in the formulation of the plan.

2

THE PILOT PLAN AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The pilot plan was framed by the Gram Vikas Mandal with the technical guidance from the Intensive Area Scheme personnel who conducted the survey, studied Raiyan exhaustively, met the various District Officials to form an idea of the Government assistance available and framed programmes and targets with the full concurrence of the people.

The operative part of the plan may be considered under four heads :

(1) A programme for agriculture and animal husbandry, (2) a programme for khadi and other village industries, (3) a programme for providing certain village amenities, (4) a programme for creating certain village organisations. The available manpower was rationally distributed among different activities to strike a balance between the agricultural and the non-agricultural activities with definite targets for each activity.

Agriculture

The target for the agricultural programme for the year consisted of doubling the production as compared with that in 1954 and introducing a greater variety of crops. Several suggestions were made such as the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, introduction of certain better practices, and the use of farm-yard, compost, artificial, and green manures. More land was to be brought under vegetables and new crops like cotton, groundnut and tobacco were to be introduced.

In the agricultural plan definite acreages were assisgned to

the different crops with a view to balancing cultivation. The plan was not merely a list of suggestions, but a definite scheme with production targets and division of resources among different items.

3

REVISION OF THE PLAN

It was soon realised, however, that the targets of the plan could only be achieved with increased irrigation facilities. The plan envisaged about 65 acres to be under paddy with Japanese method of cultivation, about 40 acres under green manure, 7 acres under sugarcane and 18 acres under fodder, all of which could not be done with the existing water facilities. What was accepted by the Gram Vikas Mandal in the first flush of enthusiasm had to be drastically revised. The revision was also necessitated by the non-availability of the whole of the Government help expected in the form of funds, seeds, manure, etc.

The revised argicultural programme was substantially followed by the people. The total effort put in is summarised below:

1. 5 families tried the Japanese method of paddy cultivation on 2 acres.
2. They also used Sannai and Dhaimcha on 28 acres for green-manuring.
3. Compost manure was used on 150 acres.
4. 70 maunds of sugar phosphate, 30 maunds of ammonium sulphate, 6 maunds of neem-cake and 3 maunds of bone-meal were used as manure.

5. The entire land cultivated in Rabi was sown with better seeds provided by the Agricultural Department.
6. Cotton was grown as mixed crop on 30 acres.
7. Groundnut and tobacco were grown on 1 acre each.
8. 2 irrigation wells were repaired.

Last year the rainfall was also favourable and helped to raise the production of crops considerably as shown below:

Production

Item	1954–55	1955–56
Total Cereals	1,000 Mds	1,800 Mds.
,, Pulses	500 ,,	1,200 ,,
,, Oilseeds	50 ,,	300 ,,
,, Vegetables	600 ,,	750 ,,

Unfortunately, cotton and groundnut failed due to bad weather.

Livestock

The programme for animal husbandry mainly consisted of increasing the milk yield by providing adequate fodder, gradually replacing buffaloes by cows, and providing a bull to up-grade the breed of cows. We have already seen that extra fodder could not be grown in Raiyan. It was neither possible to get a suitable bull from the Agricultural Department.

In the case of poultry, Rhode Island breed was expected to be introduced, but it was not available.

Village Industries

The programme for Khadi and Village Industries for Raiyan was to consist of demonstration and training so that the people could understand the processes and also the economics of the different industries. The exhibition arranged along with the Ajagara conference proved useful in this respect and the people of Raiyan were eager to follow up the programme for these industries. In addition to spinning which was to be taken up as a subsidiary occupation till Ambar Charkhas became available, pottery, blacksmithy, basket-making, rope-making, soap-making, oil-crushing, tanning and shoe-making were either to be introduced newly or the existing artisans were to be persuaded to learn more productive methods. Some people were also to be trained in services like those of the washer-men, the barber, and the tailor.

It was expected that every house will have a charkha. But, by the end of the plan year, only 35 out of 57 families had taken to handspinning. The village produced about 8,000 hanks during the year as against the proposed 25,000. Five families have become self-sufficient in cloth except for women's clothing. The village took up eri-culture but, due to extreme heat, the worms did not survive. In the case of other industries, lack of funds with the artisans prevented their purchasing of such tools as the new potter's wheel and the new chakkis. The new fibre-spinning machine did not prove useful. A flaying centre could only be constructed at the end of the year. It was also not possible to organise training in the new professions.

Manpower Utilisation

One important aim of the plan was to utilise the available manpower in Raiyan. While about 353,000 workhours

are available in Raiyan, only 2,83,000 work-hours are actually utilised and the pilot plan aimed to utilise the remaining 70 thousand work-hours. During the period of implementation of the revised plan the additional agricultural programmes absorbed about 3,000 work-hours, hand-spinning absorbed about 24,000 work-hours, inclusive of training, and 10,000 workhours were devoted to voluntary labour described below. Thus about 53% of the idle manpower was actually mopped up during the implementation of the plan.

Shramdaan

All the roads in the village have now been paved with bricks with the help of 40 people working continuously for 8 days. Two new wells and 3 bathrooms have also been constructed. A pit measuring about 3/4 acre has been filled up for the construction of the Parishramalaya.

Village Services

In order to rationalise women's work, it was proposed to fit up a bullock-chakki. Unfortunately due to certain defects it never worked during the year.

Institutions

It was proposed to organise a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society and a Shanti Sena. To this end the existing co-operative society was activised and its share capital increased from Rs. 132 to Rs. 400. The Society advanced Rs. 2,400 during the year for the agricultural requirements of the village. This amount was advanced to the society by the District Co-operative Bank. The interest on this amount as well as Rs. 400/- have alredy been repaid. The society is shortly expected to be converted into a Multi-purpose one.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has effectively organised a Shanti Sena with 20 volunteers and it has played its part in protecting the crops during the season.

4

THE IMPACT

We have seen so far the achievements of Raiyan in respect of the production, the employment and the institutional programmes. The forces set in motion by the planning process have raised the morale of the people and have given them a new faith in planned joint efforts.

Factions and group animosities were very great obstacles which came in the way of implementing the programmes in Raiyan. It cannot be claimed that these forces have been totally annihilated. Factions are still there even today and there are occasions when the people do quarrel. In the beginning these difficulties appeared formidable even to the people who tended to be sceptical about the success of any project which called for co-operative endeavour.

After a year's work, however, the situation is very much better. People have realised that in spite of their differences and disputes it is desirable as well as possible to sit together and work together for matters of common interest. In the Gram Vikas Mandal which functions as the planning committee of the Village, there are at least 3 members who have shown considerable initiative and enterprise and have been able to enthuse the people to action. One of them is a retired school teacher and a landowner. He is taking time to reconcile himself completely to the position of equality with the rest of the villagers over whom he once dominated as a zamindar. Another member is a Koiri who was the leader of village upto this day. Be-

cause of his connections with Government Officials he used to display a superiority complex and a tendency to boss over the people. The third member belongs to the Ahir community and wields considerable influnce on account of the strength of his character. These three enjoy the confidence of the people. In spite of the differences of back-ground and outlook, they have succeeded in working together and also in mobilising the people for collective action. They could revitalise the co-operative society of the village, enthuse some pople to adopt improved agricultural techniques, get considerable *shramdaan* work done, persuade them to adopt schemes of mutural help for social expenditure. They have also started activities like the women's literacy class and Balwadi.

Programmes for Women and Children

The women's literacy class is being run by a Mahila Mandal with a Harijan lady as its chairman. During the year 25 ladies were taught reading and writing and all of them are now able to read *Ramayana*. The Balwadi was started with the help of a lady worker provided by the Kshetra Samiti, and was attended by 30 children. They are taught cleanliness, sports and reading and writing. They were also taught such crafts as toy-making, mat-making, spinning, etc.

Sharing of Social Expenditure

In order to prevent excessive expenditure during social functions such as marriage, death etc. the Gram Vikas Mandal decided that the family concerned should strictly follow the budget prepared for it by the Gram Vikas Mandal and a certain share of the expenditure being shared by all the families. Four concerned such occasions arose during the year and the families were effectively prevented from incurring debts which they would otherwise have done.

The details showing the manner in which the families were

helped are given below :

Family	Community	Economic condition	Occasion	Expenditure fixed by Gram Vikas Mandal (Rs.)	Contribution of the Village* (Rs.)
1.	Thakur	Good	Father's death	400	100
2.	Ahir	Poor	First home-going of 2 married daughters	200	25
3.	Ahir	Poor	First home-going of a married daughter and birth of 1st child.	150	50
4.	Lohar	Poor	Home-going of a married daughter.	60	30
5.	Lohar	Poor	,, ,,	60	30
6.	Bhar	Poor	Daughter's marriage	200	50

* The village contribution was in the form of both cash and kind.

Bhoodaan

The village has donated 3/4 acre of land and a house in Bhoodan. The house has already been alloted to a poor Harijan family and the land which has been levelled with voluntary effort will be utilized for the Parishramalaya.

5

THE NEW PLAN

At the end of the first year Raiyan's economy is subatantially the same as at the beginning. Excepting for handspinning and agriculture, no new occupations have been started. In agriculture some new innovations have taken place, but the level of cultivation continues to be as it was. But the minds of people are undergoing a gradual transformation. This is the main foundation on which the Gram Vikas Mandal has based the new plan, which is described below.

Agriculture

As far as agriculture is concerned, efforts have to be directed towards increasing the yield through the adoption of improved techniques. On the basis of the available resources and the capacity of the people, the following programme has been chalked out for the year 1956–57 :

Till substantial additional irrigational facilities become available in the form of a tube-well or a canal through Government agency, wells will continue to be the main source of irrigation. Raiyan is better off than many other villages in this respect. There are in all 11 wells irrigating about 125 acres of

land. Of these two wells, privately owned but given for public use, are in need of repairs and this work will be done during the current year, with 2000 work-hours to be contributed in the form of *shramdaan* by the village people.

In addition to this, the following programmes for increasing the yield will be undertaken:

Item	Quantity	Area on which it will be tried (acres)	No. of families willing to try.
Green-manuring	–	30	25
Ammonium sulphate	11 mds.	28	20
Bone-meal	1 md.	½	1
Neem-cake	2 mds.	1	2
Compost	1,000 mds.	125	52
Japanese method of paddy cultivation	–	3	6
Dibbling method for wheat.	–	2/3	2

If this table is compared with the achievement of last year, it will be found that the use of artificial manure will be on a smaller scale than that in the last year. This is because this year Raiyan has decided to rely on its own resources rather than to borrow money.

Introduction Of New Crops

For a greater diversification of agricultural production the

following programme is decided upon :

(1) In addition to cotton grown as a mixed crop on 30 acres, two families will grow cotton as a single crop on 1.5 acres.

(2) 5 families will grow groundnut on 1.5 acres.

(3) A new variety of tobacco will be grown on 1.33 acres by 8 families.

To increase the production of fruits and vegetables the following programme will be executed:

(1) 200 trees of papita, 10 of lemon, 25 of guavas and 25 of mangoes will be planted.

(2) Total area under vegetables will be 6.66 acres.

Expected Results of the Agricultural Plan

The above plan framed by the Gram Vikas Mandal gives evidence of the spirit of experimentation among the families willing to adopt the programme. The additional employment provided by the programme will be of the order of 2400 work-hours. While the progromme is not one of balanced cultivation, some diversification will be brought about by it.

Raiyan will be self-sufficient in vegetables and will produce 400 maunds more for export after meeting the reqirements of the village. It will have made a beginning in providing itself with fruits like papita, lemon, mangoes, guava, etc. within the next 5 years. It will also have a portion of its cotton requirements for spinning.

Village Industries Programme

In order to balance the village economy, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to introduce certain village industries in Raiyan. These will provide subsidary employment as in the

case of handspinning, eri-culture, and soap-making. Handpounding and fibre industry are to be continued as at present on the basis of production for self-consumption. Weaving and oil-pressing are to be introduced on full-employment basis. Village industries will be developed as follows:

Khadi

At present there are 32 traditional charkhas in the village. The number of such charkhas that will be operated in the village during the current year is 12, and 2000 hanks of yarn will be produced on them in 6000 man-hours. The remaining 20 will be replaced by 20 Ambar sets which will be operated in 20 families. A Parishramalaya for training 20 spinners will be started from September 1956. One spinner from each of the families that have decided to have Ambar sets will be given training for a period of 3 months. Durning this period, at the rate of 160 hanks per person, 3200 hanks will be produced in 12,000 work-hours. After the period of training is over, the spinners will purchase one set each and help the other members of the families to learn Ambar spinning. Each set is expected to produce on an average 4 hanks a day and the total production till the end of May from the Ambar Charkhas will be 12,000 hanks in 16,000 work-hours. Thus the total yarn production will be to the tune of 17,000 hanks which will be sufficient to provide half the requirements of cloth in Raiyan. The Ambar Charkha can contribute very substantially towards the employment and income of the village and will play a vital role in the rationalisation of employment. It will also assure a spinner an average additional income of 6 annas a day.

The fillip to the production of handspun yarn gives rise to opportunities of employment in weaving. One family in Raiyan which by tradition is not a weaver family, has already decided to

take to weaving. The facilities for training in weaving handspun yarn will be provided by the Intensive Area Organisation. This part of the programme where a member of a non-weaver community is taking to weaving, will help in getting over caste prejudices.

Village Oil Industry

There are 2 families of telis in Raiyan and at present both of them have ghanis of the old type. One of these will be replaced by an improved ghani. Financial assistance for installation of the ghani will be provided by the Intensive Area Organisation, Ajagara. The people will get their own requirements of oil. If funds are required for stocking oilseeds they will also be provided by the Intensive Area Organisation. This will give fuller employment to one teli family. The production of oil will also be doubled from the present 30 maunds per annum. This will give additional employment of 100 work-hours.

Eri-Culture

This year 4 families in the village have decided to take to eri-culture. This is a part-time occupation requiring about one hour daily and is expected to yield an income of Rs. 15 to 20 in a year. Its advantages are that the cost of running it are practically nil and total time of 720 work-hours required can be easily spared by the families concerned.

Soap-Making

One family in the village will take to soap making with the technical guidance provided by the Kshetra Samiti. The head of this family is going to be in-charge of the co-operative store to be started in the village and the soap will be marketted through this

store. Six maunds of soap will be produced during the year engaging 500 work-hours.

Hand-Pounding & Fibre Industry

Production of paddy in a normal year is 700 maunds in Raiyan. Most of it is handpounded and the rice is consumed in the village itself. Similar is the case with the fibre industry. Production of Sannai fibre is 30 maunds in a normal year and the cultivators make ropes out of it during their spare time to meet their own requirements.

In addition to the above production programmes the Gram Vikas Mandal has framed the following development programmes:

Shramdaan

There is considerable scope for undertaking projects which can be executed mainly through voluntary contribution of labour of the village. Successful execution of Shramdaan is an indication of the unity of purpose of the villagers and of the initiative and enterprise of the local leaders. They bring about physical improvement by creating certain amenities for the peoples and act as a catalytic agent strengthening the urge for improvement. The following projects are to be executed during the year through Shramdaan.

1. Repairs of two irrigation wells with 2000 work-hours.
2. Construction of two bathrooms for women with 250 work-hours.
3. A building for a community production centre will be constructed with Rs. 12,000 granted to the Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti, Ajagara, by the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board, Bombay. People of the village will contribute land and 8000 work-hours.

Housing for Harijans

Four Harijan houses will be constructed with the aid of grant from the Government, available for provision meant for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This will absorb 16,000 work-hours.

Institutions :

Co-operative Society: In Raiyan, emphasis was laid mainly on strengthening the existing co-operative society with every family in it. The successful working of the society has given an impetus to co-operative movement in the village. This year the people have decided to enter the field of co-operative marketing. Villagers have agreed to contribute a sum of Rs. 250 towards the capital required for a co-operative store. The Kshetra Samiti will also help in running it. Arrangements for the building are finalised, and the store will be started shortly by employing one of the existing shop-keepers. In the beginning the store will confine its activities to the sale of daily necessities of the people. In course of time marketing of agricultural produce will be undertaken.

Parishramalaya

One of the handicaps Raiyan suffers from is the lack of a suitable building where the people, especially women, can gather together during their spare hours and utilise them productively. A Parishramalaya will be built this year with financial assistance from the Board. The people of Raiyan have decided to contribute 12,000 work-hours of free labour to construct this building on a plot of land given in Bhoodaan. In the Parishramalaya the Gram Vikas Mandal will keep agricultural implements, Ambar Charkha, Modhias, a sewing machine, a chaff-cutter, carpentry-tools, etc. for use by the people at a nominal charge. The Parishramalaya will also serve as the community

building where the people can meet. The long-felt need for a building for the Balwadi will also be solved.

Balwadi

The Balwadi is being run successfully in Raiyan for the last one year with the help from the Intensive Area Organisation which provided a teacher for the purpose. This year the village has decided to run the Balwadi on its own. They will provide the teacher with a house, food and other simple needs and also Rs. 50 per year.

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EXPENDITURE OF THE PLAN

The Gram Vikas Mandal has taken into consideration the costs involved in implementing the above programme, which they have framed with the expectation of minimum external aid. The following table gives the costs involved in the different programmes :

Item	Total cost Rs.	Available in the village Rs.	External assistance required Rs.
Agriculture :			
Green Manuring	300	300	–
Chemical Manures	150	150	–
Bone Meal	15	15	–
Neem-cake	16	16	–
Japanese Method	150	150	–
Cotton seed	15	15	–
Groundnut	18	18	–
Tobacco	10	10	–
Fruit trees	90	90	–
Total :	764	764	–

Item	Total cost Rs.	Available in the village Rs.	External assistance required Rs.
Village Industries :			
Khadi Industry			
Ambar Training	640	-	640
,, Sets	2,400	1,200	1,200
Weaving Training	180	-	180
Implements	200	100	100
Village Oil Industry			
Ghani	275	-	275
Shed	500	500	-
Eri-culture			
Frames	40	40	-
Soap-making			
Implements; Pans, Chula, etc.	40	40	-
Community Production Centre :	8,000	2,000	6,000
Total :	12,235	3,880	8,395
Miscellaneous Programmes:			
Bath-rooms	120	120 (30 in labour)	-
Houses for the poor	4,800	1,200	3,600
Balwadi	1,000	500	500
Total :	5,920	1,820	4,100
Grand Total :	18,959	6,764	12,495

Employment

We have seen that in Raiyan out of 3,53,000 work-hours available only 2,83,000 are utilised leaving a gap of 70,000 work-hours free. During the implementation of the revised pilot plan only 37,000 hours were utilised. The allotment of 70,000 hours in the different activities during the plan is shown below:

Item	Utilisation During 1955–56	Planned Utilisation
Agriculture	3000	2400
Village Industries :		
Khadi :		
Traditional Charkha Training	4000	
Traditional Charkha production	20000	6000
Ambar Charkha Training	–	6000
Ambar Charkha Production	–	12000
Weaving–training		1200
Oil	–	1000
Soap	–	500
Eri Culture	100	720
Construction		
Shramdaan	10000	10500
Paid Labour		16000
Total :	37100	66320

Thus, while only 53% of the idle hours were utilised during the first year, the plan envisages 94.7% utilisation. The lower figure in agriculture is due to the modest manuring programme, and the greater utilisation is in village industries. In Khadi, replacement of the traditional charkha by Ambar will result in a very much more production with a small rise in employment.

7

ADDITIONAL INCOME

The programme is expected to give additional incomes as follows:

Item	Income during 1956-57
Agriculture	Rs. 1,000/-
Khadi-spinning	Rs. 1,175/-
Oil	Rs. 300/-
Ericulture	Rs. 420/-
Soap	Rs. 60/-
Total:	Rs. 2,955/-

The survey showed the income of Raiyan who about Rs. 49,000. The above increased income will be about 6.5% over that of 1955-56.

Sector-wise Contribution To Incomes

As a result of the increased incomes the total income of Raiyan will rise to about Rs. 52,000. While this increase is only 6.5%, the new occupational pattern will shift the proportion of income slightly from agriculture and miscellaneous sources in favour of village industries. This is shown in the following table :

Item	1955-56 (Thousand Rs.)	Per cent	1956-57 (Thousand Rs.)	Per cent
Agricultural Sector.	30	61.2	31	59.6
Industries	8	16.3	10	19.2
Others	11	22.5	11	21.2
Total	49	100	52	100

Change In Consumption

The additional incomes in Raiyan will be utilised mainly in higher consumption. Consumption of cloth will rise from 17 sq.yds. to about 20 sq.yds. The introduction of new industries will help Raiyan stem the drain due to the unfavourable balance of trade which now amounts to Rs. 2500 a year.

In addition to increased incomes the village will be self-sufficient in certain items at the present level of consumption. In a normal year Raiyan produced enough to meet its demand of cereals,pulses and vegetables. 700 maunds of paddy is produced in a normal year. After providing for the requirement

of seeds, the rest of it is processed and consumed in the village itself. Regarding fibre industry, 30 maunds of Sannai fibre is produced and processed locally to meet the requirement of ropes etc. of the village. The soap-making unit to be started in Raiyan will be able to meet the demand for soap fully. With the installation of an improved ghani, total production of oil will be 60 maunds which will be enough to meet the effective demand for oil. By the end of the year, 17,000 hanks of handspun yarn will be produced. This will be sufficient to produce 4250 sq. yds. as against the present annual consumption of 5,200 sq. yds. The yarn that will be produced will be woven outside the village as there are no weavers in Raiyan. However, it is proposed to train one person in weaving.

8

CONCLUSION

The above are material gains. But the plan provides considerable opportunity for development of minds. We have noticed while assessing the progress of the pilot plan for Raiyan that the village has developed a planning consciousness and has started thinking about the village as a whole in place of each person thinking for his individual family. This itself is an evidence of the developing group consciousness of the individuals in Raiyan. This is especially true of the members of the Gram Vikas Mandal who are showing increasing qualities of leadership. This process will be accelerated during the current year. The Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to meet once a week to discuss the problems of the village and to review the progress of the plan.

As a result of new occupations being introduced in the village, about 40 people will have increased incomes. The

Parishramalaya will also help in this inasmuch as it will provide opportunities for learning new crafts both for men and women and also for utilising their leisure. The Balwadi will provide opportunity for self-expression to the children as, along with cleanliness and recreation, they will be taught simple manual crafts.

The women's organisation in the village already referred to will be conducting literacy classes and, also by arranging training in sowing, knitting etc. also provide the women the benefits of a freer atmosphere outside their homes which will widen their mental horizon.

CHAPTER II

SULTANPUR

A village with only 75 acres of cultivable land, 265 as its population, of which 136 constitute its working force, almost unskilled and illiterate, about 100 cattle of poor breed, hardly any industry except blacksmithy and carpentry and pottery to serve as a whole-time or subsidiary non-agricultural occupation, Sultanpur on Allahabad-Banaras road at a distance of 17 miles from Allahabad, presents the picture of an undeveloped and unbalanced village economy with complex problems crying for solution. In spite of the nearness of the Ganges - 6 miles to the south-west—the water level in the village leaves hardly any scope for the expansion of the villlage site providing for kitchen gardens and community land etc; and necessitating the planning for amenities on community rather than individual basis.

The cattle of the village inculde 11 buffaloes and 2 cows in milk, yielding hardly 30 to 35 seers of milk daily which is negligible in comparison to the needs of the village. 81 pigs and 18 goats give a subsidiary occupation to the poor Harijans, but in the absence of any grazing, grounds, these animals harm the crops and are considered to be a nuisance by the agriculturists. Hence the problem of animal husbandry boils down to having in

the long run a sufficient number of cattle, but of good quality so as to make the village self-sufficient in milk and provide it with strong bullocks. Since agriculture is able to employ only a fraction of the working population, the feasibility of taking recourse to the village industries by the extra working force, which willingly or unwillingly gave up its hereditary occupations, has to be investigated.

The statistics about Sultanpur in support of the above facts are briefly presented in the following tables:

Table No. 1.
Population by age and sex.

Age group	Male	Female	Total.
0-7	25	26	51
8-15	27	33	60
16-55	73	63	136
Over 55	7	10	17
Total:	132	132	264

Table No. II.
Distribution of land

1. Cultivable Area	—	75 acres
1. Irrigated Area	—	50 ,,
3. Double cropped	—	40 ,,
4. Land cultivation		
(a) Kharif	—	40 ,,
(b) Rabbi	—	72 ,,
5. Distribution of holdings	—	29 ,,
6. Size of average holding	—	2.0 ,,
7. Garden & Trees	—	7 ,,
8. Land under tanks, ponds etc.	—	10 ,,
9. Village site	—	8 ,,
10. Total land	—	100 ,,

Table No. III.

Distribution Of Families By Cultivation Holding.

Holding (acres)	No. of families.
Landless	13
Below 1	4
1–3	12
3–5	4
5–8	5
Above 8	4
Total	42

Table No. IV.

Live-stock

Bullocks	Cows		buffaloes		Goats	Pigs	Horses	Others
	In milk	Dry	Milch	Dry				
41	11	10	2	6	18	42	4	20

Village Leadership

The village Sultanpur has suffered from communal schism for a long time. The Harijans who live in a segregated colony away from the main village, have been consistently turning their back on any scheme involving joint community participation. The village headman happens to have progressive ideas and has mustered together as much of the population as was willing to come forward to plan for village uplift. With

the inception of the Sahason Intensive Area in August, 1954, a Gram Vikas Mandal was formed in Sultanpur representing all sections of the population. Even the Harijans who joined reluctantly, began to take an active interest in the planning process when they realised that the planning was not to serve only the *haves* but had *Antyodaya* as its integral part. It was then possible to chalk out a programme of reconstructing 5 Harijan houses with Government assistance snd Shramdaan by the whole village. The Gram Vikas Mandal headed by the erstwhiele Sarpanch deliberated on their urgent problems and evolved a one year plan.

2

THE PLAN

The Programme of production for the year 1956-57 is as follows :

S. No.	Standard requirements. (mds.)	Previous Production	Planned Production
1. Cereals	910	1,033	1,070
2. Pulses	270	400	500
3. Vegetables	635	150	300
4. Fruits	270	1,000	1,000
5. Sugar & Gur	55	-	-
6. Milk	635	270	05
7. Oil	55	-	-
8. Cloth (sq. yds.)	5,280	-	2,500

As is evident from the above table the qrogramme aims at self-sufficiency in cereals and pulses. Production of 45% of the total cloth requirement is also possible in the first year.

The details of the plan are presented under the heads of agriculture, animal husbandry, village industries and other programmes such as social security, etc.

Agriculture.

The land of Sultapur is fertile and normally yields good crops. Out of the total 75 acres, nearly 50 acres are irrigated by wells and a few more acres by the village tank. Recently one tube well has been sunk in the neighbourhood of Sultanpur. It will start functioning next year, when we can expect a larger area brought under double crops.

During the first year, agricultural pattern will not substantially change, since people will take to new scientific methods with reserve. Sowing of paddy by Japanese method on 2 acres of land, and the use of the seed drill and the dibbler for wheat is to be tried for demonstration purpose. Improved seed of paddy Nagina No. 22, and wheat Cawnpore No. 13 will be widely tried, practically by all the agriculturists in the village. In addition to compost, artificial manures will also be used.

The crop pattern shown in the following table will not make much difference in the income of the village, but it will pave the way to adopt improved seeds and methods of cultivation :

Crop Pattern :

(A) Kharif :

S. No.	Acreage		Production in Mds.	
	Prev.	Planned	Prev.	Planned
1. Paddy	28	30	243	250
2. Bajra (Mixed pulses)	6	6	48	50
3. Jowar				
Fodder	2	5	-	-
Grains	5	5	30	30
			321	330
4. Vegetables	1	2	50	100
5. Til (Mixed)	-	-	3	3
	42	48		

(B) Rabbi Crop :

1. Wheat	4	10	68	180
2. Goj				
Wheat			50	50
Barley	6	5	50	50
3. Barley	24	20	494	410
4. Other cereals	2	2	50	50
			712	740
5. Pulses				
i) Grams	1	1	20	20
ii) Peas (Matar)	23	24	290	380
iii) Arhar	10	11	90	100
			400	500
6. Oilseeds (Mixed)	-	-	80	105
7. Vegetables	2	2	100	200
(C) Fruits	-	-	100	500

	Previous	Planned
Net income from agriculture	Rs. 19,600/-	Rs. 25,200/-
Employment	4,400 work-days	4,600 work-days.

Animal Husbandry

The cattle of the village are of poor local quality. The average daily yield per cow comes to nearly 1.5 seers, while that of a Haryana cow is 7.9 seers. The same can be said of buffaloes also. The village has decided to purchase 4 Haryana cows this year. They will get the loan for the purpose through the Milk Supply Co-operative Union, Allahabad. A Haryana bull will be acquired through the B.D.O Bahadarpur at the cost of Rs. 60 only. Thus the programme of upgrading the cattle will be started. During the first year, the milk yield of the village will increase from 275 mds. to 370 mds.

By employing one common chaff-cutter for the village it should be possible to reduce the number of work-days spent in animal husbandry from 4,700 to 4,500.

Distribution Of Milk

Considering the shortage of milk in the village, it has been decided that powdered milk from the District Health Officer, Allahabad, should be acquired and distributed among the villagers, espe- cially to the young and to the expectant and nursing mothers.

Village Industries.

The programme for village industries for the year is as follows:

Name of Industry	No. of persons	Employment in work-days.		Income in Rs.	
		Present	Planned	Present	Planned
1. Blacksmithy and carpentry	4	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800
2. Pottery	6	1,350	1,800	1,700	2,200
3. Hair cutting	3	600	600	600	600
4. Construction	3	300	600	300	600
5. Oil ghani	1	-	150	-	150
6. Leather work	1	-	100	-	100
7. Match making	2	-	300	-	300
8. Fibre spinning & mat making	3	-	600	-	600
9. Brick kiln	10	-	1,200	-	1,200
10. Crafts like fan making, basket making etc.	-	600	900	-	-
11. Training in crafts: sewing & knitting (women)	10	-	1,000	-	-
12. Handpounding of rice (women)	-	400	350	-	-

Name of industry	No. of Persons	Employment in work days.		Income in Rs.	
		Present	Planned	Present	Planned
13. Spinning (women)					
(a) Kisan Charkha	35	1,000	2,000	500/-	1,000/-
(b) Ambar 5 sets	10	-	1,250	-	630/-
14. Weaving (Training)	1	-	150	-	90/-
Total:		5,250	12,200	4,600	9,220

Cloth

The table shows that of all these industries, spinning has a special significance as it gives employment to women both on part-time and whole-time basis. Spinning on Kisan Charkha and Ambar Charkha will yield nearly 5,400 hanks and 4,500 hanks respectively. Thus the village will produce yarn for about 2,500 sq. yds. of cloth which meets nearly 45% of the total cloth requirements of the village.

Other Occupations

1. Because of the location of village Sultanpur on the Allahabad-Banaras road at a distance of 16 miles from Allahabad, there is scope for plying tongas. It is, therefore, intended to increase the number of tongas from 5 to 8 during the year. The

increase in employment from 1,500 work-days to 2,400 work-days in this activity will raise the income from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,800.

2. At the harvesting season, the extra agricultural labour available in the village goes to work in the adjoining villages bringing nearly Rs. 8,000 for their labour of 8,000 work-days. The employment in agriculture is expected to be for 6,000 work-days, as some of the labourers are being absorbed in other occupations.

It will not be out of place to mention that the leather industry which has good scope for gainful employment could not be included in the plan due to the unwillingness of the large number of Chamars residing in the village to take to it.

Employment Position

The employment and the income position resulting from the above programme, is summarised in the following table:

	Name of Occupation	Employment in Workdays.		Income in Rs.	
		Previous	Planned	Previous	Planned
A.	Agriculture	4,400	4,600	15,500	20,500
B.	Animal husbandry	4,700	4,500	1,000	1,200
C.	Village Industries	5,250	12,200	4,600	9,200
D.	Other Occupations:				
	i) Tonga plying	1,500	2,200	4,600	9,200
	ii) Agricultural & other casual labour	8,000	6,000	8,000	6,000
	iii) Domestic duties for women	9,450	9,450	-	-
	Total:	33,300	39,150	32,100	41,700

As the total workdays available to the village are 40,800 the above diversification of occupations will raise the employment position of the village from 82% to 96% and the income of the village by 30%.

Housing programme

No private housing programme has been included in the plan, but more stress is laid on community development programmes. However, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to improve ten of the existing houses. They will be fitted with smokeless chulas, windows and ventilators, etc. Since the village is divided into two localities which have fields close by, there is no need of kitchen garden being attached to every house.

Under the scheme of *Antyodaya*, 5 Harijan houses with Government assistance are being remodelled at a cost of Rs. 5,000/-

Community Development Programme

The plan during the first year includes the construction of the following public utilities:

(i) Pucca village streets with drainage costing about Rs. 3,200.

(ii) Village Parishramalaya (Community Production Centre) at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

iii) Children's Park with the usual equipment costing Rs. 1,400.

iv) Panchayat Ghar at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

v) Community bath rooms near the village wells at a cost of Rs. 200.

vi) Road bridge at a cost of Rs. 900, and

vii) Repairing of village wells costing Rs. 650.

Social Security Programme

The programme includes education and medical aid to the villagers. Since the village is very small comprising only 264 inhabitants and having only very limited resources, it is not possible to run a hospital and a school for the village itself. Hence it has been decided by the Gram Vikas Mandal and the Kshetra Samiti, Sahason, to run a hospital for the whole Intensive Area, which will be located at Sahason. The Chairman, District Board, Allahabad, has agreed to supply the hospital with medicines, while the Area with a contribution of Rs. 2 per family per year will meet the other expenses, including the pay of a vaidya and compounder. This medical aid will be available to the people of Sultanpur also.

The boys of the village go to the High School, Sahason, but for girls no educational facilities exist even upto the primary stage. The Kshetra Samiti, Sahason, will run a primary school for girls at Sultanpur for the time-being which will later on be taken over by the District Board, Allahabad. Certain crafts like sewing, knitting etc. will also be taught to the girls along with the usual course.

3

RESOURCES

The ways and means position of the plan is given in the following table, the main sources of finance being the Government, the District Board, Allahabad, the Kshetra Samiti and the village itself.

S.No.	Item	Total	Labour	Cash or kind in Rs.	External Aid. in Rs.
A.	Industries.				
1.	Ambar Sets 5 for Community Production Centre.	600	—	—	600
2.	Weaving Apparatus	500	—	250	250
3.	Improved Oil Ghani 1	275	—	125	150
4.	Tonga (Three)	600	—	600	—
5.	Carding & Slivering equipment	40	—	—	—
6.	Sewing Machine 1	200	—	—	--
B.	Community Development Programme				
1.	Parishramalaya Building	3000	550	1,000	1450
2.	Pucca village streets with drainage	3200	1200	1,200	800
3.	Road-bridge	900	300	--	600
4.	Community Bath rooms	200	50	50	100
5.	Multi-purpose Panchayat Ghar	6000	1000	1,000	4000
6.	Childern's Park	1400	600	300	500
7.	Repairing of village wells	600	300	--	300
C.	Housing Programme				
1.	Harijan Houses 5	5000	1000	1,500	2500
2.	Improvements in 10 houses	300	100	200	—
D.	Agriculture				
1.	Improved seeds	1500	--	1,500	--
2.	Improved implements	200	—	—	200
3.	Artificial manure	200	—	—	200
E.	Animal Husbandry				
1.	Cows 4	800	--	--	800
F.	Social Security Programme.				
1.	Medical Aid	200	—	80	120
2.	Education	300	—	--	300
		26,015	5,100	7,805	13,110

Conclusion

At the end of the year the village will have more diversified occupations, fuller employment upto the extent of 96% and an increase in the per capita income from Rs. 136 to Rs. 180 per annum. Moreover, the village will be 100% self-sufficient in cereals, pulses, and 45% self-sufficient in cloth and oil.

The community development programme costing Rs. 15,300 envisages a better community life and will go a long way in changing the moral tone of the village.

The social security programme which has been initiated, will try to remove the illiteracy among women, and make medical facilities available to all at a very nominal cost. This shows how certain baffling problems of an individual village can be solved when taken up on a regional basis.

CHAPTER III

KAMELPUR

Kamelpur is a small village 10 miles to the north-east of the Ganges in Tehsil Hasanpur, in Moradabad District in U. P. It is situated 5 miles to the west of Nandi Dhanaura Railway Station. The village has its police station and veterinary and general hospitals at Bachhraon, 6 miles to the south-east. It has close economic links with Dhanaura—the chief market in the area which has postal and telegraphic office and provides educational facilities upto the Intermediate standard.

Kamelpur is connected with Dhanaura by a fair weather road constructed two years ago by Shramadaan (voluntary labour) and extending upto Nohadipur, a village two miles beyond Kamelpur. In appreciation of the enthusiasm shown and labour done by the people for building this road, the Amroha Sugar Mills Cane Union has undertaken to lay bricks on one mile of the road from Dhanaura. The District Board, Moradabad, proposes to pave the second mile. From Dhanaura buses are available for Chandpur to the north and Gajraula Junction to the south on the Delhi Moradabad Railway line. If a road bridge is constructed over the Ganges, Dhanaura will be directly connected by road with Delhi.

1

LAND AND THE PEOPLE

The soil of Kamelpur, being a mixture of alluvial loam and sand, is very good for cultivation. The land is even and no portion of it is ever under floods in monsoon except due to water logging which occurs in six out of every ten years. All the important food and commercial crops are grown and villagers utilise every inch of the available land for cultivation.

The total land cultivated by the village is 532 acres assessed for Rs. 2,357 and is spread over the eight adjoining villages. The major acreages are in Kamelpur proper (208 acres) and Azampur Patti (209 acres) – 3 miles to the south-east.

All the cultivated land situated in Kamelpur is irrigated by 11 Persian wheels while all of it in Azampur Patti is dry.

The Village Site

In addition to the above 208 acres of cultivated land, Kamelpur has 18.7 acres more utilised as follows:

Village Site	6.7 acres.
Ponds	4.2 acres.
Waste land	2.4 acres.
Road	5.4 acres.
	18.7 acres.

The village site is covered by 80 houses and is very much congested. The main street of the village is laid with bricks with drainage along its sides. The streets are cleaned,

although indifferently, by sweepers maintained by the village. There are lamp-posts along the streets, but the lamps are rarely lighted.

Most of the houses are made of mud thatched with grass. Only a few houses built long ago are made of bricks. One pucca house was built three years ago. Two more pucca houses have been built for the Harijans last year as part of *Antyodaya*. While the houses differ in their construction according to the economic status of the families, the general pattern provides separate accommodation for men, women and animals. There are no bathrooms or lavatories.

Population

There are 80 families with a population of 497 persons inhabiting the village. The number of members in a family varies from 1 to 16 with an average of 6 per family. In Kamelpur the joint family system continues, especially as a productive unit. But there are already signs of a separatist tendency indicated by the fact that, while there are 80 productive units, there are 95 kitchens. The following table shows the distribution of population by age and sex :

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of the Total population.
0- 5	63	42	105	22%
6-15	57	43	100	20%
16-55	153	130	283	56%
Over 55	3	6	9	2%
Total:	276	221	597	100%

Of the total population only 87 or 17. 6% are literate. Eleven students of Kamelpur study outside, five in a high school and four in the Intermediate classes.

Occupation

The population is divided into ten different castes. Ahirs (Shepherds) constitute about 40 per cent of the total population. But these castes have lost almost all significance. Since the time of the abolition of zamindary, the Jatavas (Leather workers), the Nais (barbers), and the Lohars (blacksmiths) have adopted agriculture as their profession.

Out of the 80 families in Kamelpur only 16 derive their major income from non-agricultural occupation such as weaving, tailoring, hair-dressing, carding, goldsmithy, blacksmithy and carpentry etc; as shown below. The barbers, the blacksmiths and the tailors find full work in the village, while the rest are employed only part of the time and have to supplement their income from agricultural labour. Women generally engage themselves in spinning during leisure.

Occupational Pattern

Occupation	No. of families.
Agriculture	64
Carding	1
Oil-pressing	1
Weaving	3
Tailoring	2
Hair-dressing	3
Goldsmithy	4
Blacksmithy & Carpentry	1
Midwifery	1
Total :	80

The following table shows the distribution of families according to land ownership:

Acres	No. of families,
0	19
0–1	6
1–2	3
2–5	10
5–10	24
10–15	9
Above 15	9
Total	80

The economic holding in Kamelpur is supposed to be about 8 acres and about 40% of the owners have larger than economic holding.

Generally people till their lands themselves, but five of the small holders and the landless work as attached labourers with bigger land–owners on Rs. 20 to 30 per month while others work as agricultural labourers in peak seasons.

Live–stock

The total number of milch cattle is 111 consisting of 65 cows and 46 buffaloes, and they yielded 665 maunds of milk during 1955.

About 2/3 of the 167 bullocks in Kamelpur are of the local breed, while about 1/3 of them belong to the Hariana breed purchased from the wandering traders. The number of bullocks is sufficient for the present cultivation. Kamelpur has recently

acquired one bull of Hariana breed to upgrade the local breed. Some Harijans maintain goats (15) and pigs (24) to supplement their income.

Crops

Khariff, Rabi and Sumer crops which include cereals, pulses, cotton, sugar-cane, groundnut etc. are grown in Kamelpur. Vegetables and green fodder are scarcely grown.

The system of mixed cropping, i. e., wheat and barley, bajra and groundnut, bajra and pulses is prevalent. Sugar-cane, the main commercial crop is sold to Amroha Sugar Mills at the rate of Rs. 1/4/- in the beginning and -/8/- annas per maund at the end of the season. Dependence on only one market for sugar-cane brings in its train a lot of sufferings to the agriculturists.

While the whole of the land (531 acres) is cultivated, only 30 to 40 acres of land is double cropped.

Income in 1955-56

During 1955-56 the net income of Kamelpur was as follows:

Agriculture	Rs. 31,000
Village Industries	Rs. 5,000
Animal Husbandry	Rs. 4,500
Services in the villages	Rs. 1,000
Services outside the village	Rs. 4,500
Grand Total:	Rs. 46,000/-

The year 1955-56 happened to be a bad year for agriculture, yielding only sixty per cent of normal income.

The Agricultural Calendar.

For an agriculturist the working year and the length of a working day are determined by the nature of the activities or operations involved in connection with different crops.

The following is the calendar of his activities.

Name of month	Agricultural operations	Working days in the month	Working hours per day.
1. Jyestha: (May-June)	Tilling and manuring for Kharif: sowing cotton, irrigation & digging of Sugar cane.	20	6
2. Ashadh: (June-July)	Ploughing, levelling of other Kharif.	15	6
3. Shravan:(July-Aug.)	Sowing of Jawar and other Kharif.	15	6
4. Bhadrapad: (Aug.-Sept)	Ploughing for Rabi, harvesting of Maize and Sanwai.	15	6
5. Ashvin:(Sept-Oct)	Harvesting of paddy and Preparing fields for Rabi crop.	20	8
6. Kartik:(Oct.-Nov.)	Sowing of Rabi and harvesting of Kharif.	20	8
7. Margshirsh:(Nov-Dec.)	Harvesting of Kharif for a week and irrigation of Rabbi.	25	8
8. Paush: (Dec.-Jan.)	Irrigation of Rabbi and crushing of sugar-cane begins.	25	8
9. Magh: (Jan-Feb.)	Continued	20	8
10. Phalgun: (Feb -March)	Harvesting of Peas and crushing of Sugar-cane continued.	20	6
11. Chaitra: (Mar-April)	Harvesting of Rabbi, threshing etc., and sowing of suger-cane.	25	8
12. Vaishakh: (Apr-May)	Irrigation and digging of sugar-cane and threhsing of corn.	20	4

In addition to the above, an agriculturist family on an average spends about two hours in looking after the cattle. During the harvesting months people are very busy and put in 4 to 6 hours of additional work and agricultural labour is fully employed.

The working Force

The following table shows the working force of Kamelpur.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
6 to 16	57	43	100
16 to 55	153	130	283
Over 55	3	6	9
Total :	213	179	392

Boys and girls attending schools have been left out from the working force because they generally do not contribute to any economic activity. Taking the rest of the boys and girls below 16 as contributing only half as much as the adults and leaving out of calculations those above 55, the net working force of Kamelpur comes to 163 men. Of these 7 work outside the village, thus making available only 156 men for work in the village. On the basis of 8 hours of work per day and a working year of 300 days the men can contribute 3,74,400 work hours. Out of the 145 women, 95 can contribute only 2 hours a day for economic activity besides domestic work and the rest can work for 8 hours a day. If all the 80 families were joint in respect of kitchens, too, at least 15 more women would have been spared for whole time economic pursuits. Thus, only 1,77,000 work-hours of women are available. Actually, during 1955-56, the men put in only 2,72,000

work-hours, i. e., they were employed for only 73.5% of the time and women contributed 27,000 hours which means that they were economically active only for 15% of the time available with them. The problem of planning is thus the utilisation of the 27% of the time of men and 85% of the time of women.

Consumption

From an analysis of the data collected from the families and also from other reliable sources, the total consumption of food in a normal year works out as follows:

S. No.	Item	Quantity consumed mds.	Quantity per head per day
1.	Cereals	2,536	10 Chhataks
2.	Pulses	127	½ ,,
3.	Vegetables	500	2 ,,
4.	Milk	831	2 ,,
5.	Sugar & Gur	341	1½ ,,
6.	Oil	150	½ ,,

It will be seen that the average diet in Kamelpur is quite unbalanced especially in regard to over-consumption of cereals and Gur, and under consumption of vegetables, milk and oil.

The consumption of cloth per adult came to about 15 sq. yds. 75% of which was imported.

Trade

The following table summarises the import and export trade which in a normal year results in a slight favourable balance of

trade for Kamelpur. This is entirely due to the preponderance of sugar-cane in Kamelpur's agriculture. The plan of Kamelpur will have to aim at a planned cropping pattern without sacrificing the area under sugar-cane. There is great scope for reducing the imports of cloth and sugar.

Imports

(During normal year)

S. No.	Item	Quantity	Value in Rupees.
1.	Cloth	6,000 sq. yds.	6,000/-
2.	Sugar	40 mds.	1,300/-
3.	Earthenwares	—	500/-
4.	Vegetables	—	500/-
5.	Building materials etc.	—	4,000/-
6.	Bullocks	6 Nos.	2,400/-
7.	Miscellaneous	—	16,000/-
	Total :		30,700/-

Exports.

S. No.	Item	Quantity	Value in Rupees.
1.	Cereals	700 mds.	7,000/-
2.	Pulses	60 ,,	960/-
3.	Groundnuts	375 ,,	6,000/-
4.	Sugar-cane	12,400 ,,	12,400/-
5.	Fruit	—	500/-
6.	Animals	—	500/-
7.	Fodder	—	200/-
8.	Services	—	4,500/-
	Total :		32,060/-

Village Leadership :

Village Kamelpur has been fortunate in its leaders who have a progressive outlook and have, through their association with the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Vikas Mandal, launched various schemes of village development such as construction of roads through shramdaan, starting a primary school and introducing certain village industries. In the Intensive Area Scheme these leaders have found a good medium through which to channelise all constructive activities. They have been responsible for the spirit of Gram-parivar that the village has been showing and which has inspired them to undertake programmes of social security. Unfortunately, what is true of the Gram Vikas Mandal and the Gram Panchayat does not hold true of the village co-operative society which is hampered in its work by the official red-tapism. The village leaders have, therefore, decided to rely mainly on the Gram Vikas Mandal and the Kshetra Samiti of the Intensive Area Scheme for channelising resources and implementing development programmes.

The Problems of Planning.

We have so far seen the main features of the land, the people and the economy of Kamelpur. Our survey high-lights some important facts. While men are almost fully employed, women are without work for most part of the year. The joint families system renders it possible for women to take to new industries as whole time ocupations. Utilisation of the time of women presents a special problem which the plan has to solve with the help of spinning on the Ambar Charkha, and other suitable industries. There is a great scope for achieving self-sufficiency in sugar and cloth.

Secondly, productivity of land and animals is low. In the

circumstances of Kamelpur, productivity of land can be raised mainly by providing more irrigation facilities. Increasing milk yield will involve upgrading the local breed and making available more green fodder.

Thirdly, the artisans need better tools and training to improve the working efficiency.

Kamelpur is a congested village consisting of mud houses with thatched roofs. About 40% of the land belonging to the people of Kamelpur is situated 3 miles away and people have to go there daily for cultivation. In the scheme of village re-modelling the possibility of shifting the concerned families to Azampur Patti has to be investigated. In the village itself there are no facilities like a public hall or a children's park.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to tackle these problems and to evolve and execute an integrated plan for self-development based mainly on local resources with the minimum of financial help and guidance from outside.

2

THE PLAN

The Gram Vikas Mandal has prepared a one year plan for Kamelpur with the following main features :

(a) Balanced cultivation to ensure balanced diet to the village people and to raise irrigation facilities.

(b) Production of sufficient cloth to provide about 14 sq. yds. per person.

(c) To provide additional employment, especially to women by introducing village industries.

(d) To make a beginning in improving the local breed of cattle.

(c) To provide facilities for educational and medical aid as part of a social security programme.

(f) To make a beginning in re-modelling the village providing at least 1/3 of an acre for cach house for kitchen garden.

Plan for Food-Production.

The table below gives the present level of consumption of food, the requirements of the village for a balanced diet, normal production and expected achievements of the agricultural plan:

Item	Present consumption (Mds.)	Standard requirements (Mds.)	Normal Production (Mds.)	Planned Production (Mds.)
Cereals	2540	1800	3500	5180
Pulses	180	385	590	1260
Vegetables	500	1250	500	1250
Sugar & Gur	340	200	500	1100
Fruits	100	385	175	250
Oil & Fats	150	260	150	260
Milk	830	1300	830	1000

From the above table it will be seen that at present the villages consume very much more of cereals and sugar than the standard requirement for balanced diet. Their consumption of all other food items fall miserably below the standard requirement. The plan provides for increasing the production of these latter items so that the under-consumption due to inadequate production may be corrected.

Since all the cultivable land of Kamelpur is under irrigation, agricultural production is sought to be increased by providing irrigation facilities at Azampur Patti and by using improved seeds and more manure. The plan also includes a balanced crop pattern, details of which are given in an Appendix. A comparative statement of production at present and under the plan is given below:

Items	Normal year			Planned year.		
	Acreage alone	Mixed	Production	Acreage alone	Mixed	Production
Cereals.						
Wheat	160	40	1800	180	37	3180
Barley	14	40	310	—	37	700
Maize	4	—	60	4	—	60
Paddy	—	18	370	—	15	360
Bajra	—	142	710	—	141	610
Jowar	60	—	320	34	—	170
Sawai	—	16	144	—	17	100
			3514			5180
Pulses.						
Gram	—	20	390	—	10	300
others	—	40	200	—	158	960
			590			1260
Oilseeds.						
Groundnut	—	62	400	—	31	280
Others	—	200	210	—	383	260
			610			540
Vegetables	1	—	500	9.73	—	1250
Fibres.						
Cotton	8	—	50	5	—	25
San	—	8	8	20	—	55
Sugarcane	52	-	15300	59	—	23600
Green fodder	—	—	—	10	—	—

The cropping pattern does not visualise any substantial change from the prevailing practice as far as the acreages are concerned. But, with the adoption of better seeds, bettter methods of farming and the use of improved implements and greater use of artificial manure, the yield of all items will be substantially increased. The help of the Agricultural Department had already been sought for the purpose. The lower production of Kharif crops and oilseeds is due to the water-logging that has already adversely affected the crops this year.

As a result of the agricultural plan the net agricultural income of Kamelpur will rise from Rs. 60,000/- to 91,000/-, an increase of about 52%. From the details given in the Appendix it will be seen that this will be achieved with an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 10,000.

Village Industries

Khadi: The estimated consumption of cloth per adult during the first year of the plan is 20 sq.-yds. Taking into consideration the resourses available in the form of trained persons, Ambar Charkhas, and the number of persons willing to take up the industries, yarn for 14 sq. yds. per person is expected to be produced. This yarn will be produced by women on 20 Ambar and the existing Kisan Charkhas working in homes and the Parishramalaya. A training programme of three months has been provided in the plan to train women in spinning on Ambar Charkhas. During the first year most of the yarn will have to be got woven from outside the village. Arrangements are made to train the existing 3 weavers in weaving khadi and one of them

in advanced weaving. All of them will get full work throughout the year.

During the year Khadi will be produced as follows:

Spinning (women only)	Work hrs.	Cloth in sq.yds.	Yarn in hanks
1. Fine Ambar yarn cloth	19,200	2,670	12,015
2. Coarse Gram Charkha yarn clothing	33,000	2,285	13,140
& Others		345	1,035
Total:		6,300	26,190

Ginning, carding and slivering are expected to give employment especially to women. There is a carder family in Kamelpur consisting of 2 women, 2 men and 1 boy. They will be fully employed throughout the year.

Oil-ghani: In addition to the two oil ghanis in the model centre, one teli will be provided with one improved ghani.

Cream-separating: One person will be given full employment in this industry. It will save a good deal of cow-dung used as fuel in the preparation of ghee.

Blacksmithy & Carpentry : The building activities in the village will remove the under-employment of the blacksmith and carpenter.

Gur & Khandsari making : The industry will absorb 12 persons for a period of about 3 months to prepare about 1,000 mds. of gur and khandsari.

Building Activities : Building activities, including brick-laying etc. will give seasonal employment to a number of persons

It is estimated that the village will require nearly 2 lakhs of bricks during the first year.

Pottery: One person has agreed to take up this profession anew. He will be attached to the master potter of Dhanaura Intensive Area for a period of 6 months as a paid apprentice.

Sweeping: Two paid sweepers will clean the streets for nearly four hours daily.

Tailoring: Two persons are employed in this industry and they get work from other villages, too. One of them will be sent to Moradabad for advanced training, with a stipend of Rs. 30 per month by the Gram Vikas Mandal.

Goldsmithy & Tin-smithy: There are 4 families of goldsmiths. They have agreed to take to tin-smithy also which will give them fuller employment.

The above activities will create the following employment and income,

Employment and income under the plan:

FOR MEN

S.No.	Name of Industry	Work-hours	Estimated income Rs.
1.	Oil ghani	2,400	600
2.	Carding	6,000	450
3.	Weaving	9,600	700
4.	Training in weaving	1,200	180
5.	Cream separating	2,000	300
6.	Training in Pottery	1,200	180

S. No.	Name of Industry	Work-hours	Estimated income Rs.
7.	Masonry	4,000	600
8.	Gur & Khandsari	11,500	1,600
9.	Building activities	10,000	1,650
10.	Blacksmithy & Carpentry	4,800	750
11.	Goldsmithy & tinsmithy	14,400	1,800
12,	Sweeping	2,400	210
13.	Tailoring	4,800	600
		84,300	9,620

FOR WOMEN:

S. No.	Name of Industry	Work-hours	Estimated income Rs.
1.	Spinning		
	(a) Ambar	12,500	844
	(b) Gram Charkha	33,000	1,538
2.	Weaving	6,600	425
3.	Ginning	900	-
4.	Carding	3,000	225
5.	Handpounding of rice	5,800	-
6.	Midwifery	1,800	300
7.	Sweeping	4,800	300
8.	Agricultural labour	1,800	70
9.	Cotton gathering from fields	1,200	30
10.	Others (Handsewing etc.)	33,200	--
11.	Training in Ambar 3 months	6,700	360
12.	Knitting, embroidery etc.	12,000	-
13.	Making of durries, khes, niwar etc. (trainees 10) for 6 months	15,000	120
14.	Domestic duties and animal husbandry		
Total:		3,06,300	Rs. 4,212

Social Security Programme

Medical Aid : Under the social security programme medical aid to all the inhabitants is provided free of charge by the Gram Vikas Mandal. A qualified vaidya is appointed as the secretary of the Gram Vikas Mandal on a whole time basis. While the villagers from Kamelpur get free medicines, those from other villages are charged for treatment. The estimated income to the dispensary from the other villages is about Rs. 400 per annum. The total expenses of the medical aid programme will be :

Estimated costs of medicines during the first year	Rs. 1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	Rs. 1,200
Apparatus	Rs. 200
Furniture	Rs. 150
Total :	Rs. 2,900
Total net expenses during 1st year—	Rs. 2,500

Education

The Gram Vikas Mandal has taken the responsibility for education of the village children under the social security programme. In the first year the Mandal will bear the expenses of tuition fee of all the students of the village and the expenses of books and stationery of students upto 8th- class.

Expenses on this head in the first year will be :

Books and stationery	Rs. 200/-
Tuition fees and allied Expenses.	Rs. 1,000/-
Total :	Rs. 1,200/-

Upto June 1956, there was only the District Board Primary School in Kamelpur. The Vikas Mandal has opened one Junior High School under the plan. This will enable more students and especially girls to have education at least upto the 8th class. The working expense of the school will be:

Estimated expenses of staff	Rs. 2,400/- (Rs. 200x12)
Estimated expenses on equipment	Rs. 525/-
Other expenses	Rs. 75/-
Total:	Rs. 3,000/-
Income from fees etc.	Rs. 1,200/-
Estimated net expenditure	Rs. 1,800/-

Sanitation

One person will be employed to maintain village cleanliness at an annual expense of Rs. 300/-

Employment

We have seen that the problem for Kamelpur was how best to utilise the 3,74,000 work-hours of the working males and 1,77,000 work-hours of the working women. Actually in a normal year 73.5% of the men's time and 15% of the women's time was utilised. As a result of the plan already described the men will be fully employed throughout the year. Actually they will have to put in extra work during the peak agricultural season. Women will be able to utilise 1,38,000 hours out of the 1,77,000 which they are in a position to contribute, i. e., they will be able to have 78% employment. The following table compares the employment position of men and women in a normal year and in the planned year:

	Normal	Planned
A: For Men :		
Agriculture	1,35,000	2,05,000
Animal Husbandry	1,10,000	1,02,000
Village industries	34,000	84,000
Services	3,000	5,000
Total :	2,72,000	3,96,000
Employment percentage	73.5 %	100 %

B: For Women :	Planned Year
Agriculture	3,000 hours
Ambar Charkha	20,000 ,,
Ordinary Charkha	33,000 ,,
Carding, Weaving & Sewing, knitting, etc.	69,000 ,,
Others	13,000 ,,
Total	1,38,000 hours

The present employment of the women in the above occupations is almost negligible.

Income

As a result of the additional employment created for men and women and more productive exploitation of land, the net income of Kamelpur during 1956-57 compared to that of a normal year will be as follows :

	Normal year Rs.	Planned year Rs.
Men :		
Agriculture	60,000	91,000
Animal Husbandry	6,000	7,000
Industries	4,000	10,000
Services in the village	500	1,000
Services outside the village	4,500	4,500
Women:		
Village Industries	2,000	4,200
	77,000	1,17,000 or
	about Rs.	1,18,000

Village Remodelling.

The striking feature of this programme is that practically the whole village is proposed to be remodelled. Most of the houses being of mud and grass, this will mean little loss of investment.

The new plan of the village includes provision of kitchen garden for every house which will be constructed on at least 1/3 acre of land. The total land required for the purpose is nearly 27 acres, including 6.4 acres covered by the present site.

The village has nearly 40% of its total land at Azampur Patti which is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Kamelpur. And

now that the plan promises irrigation facilities for this land, 14 families of the village who have their land there are expected to migrate to that site. This shifting further facilitates the re-modelling of the village which will be completed over a period of about ten years.

The landless in the village will get preference in the order of construction of houses for which all the villagers will contribute their share in the form of Shramdaan. For Harijans' buildings grants from Government will be secured. Similarly, by mutual help, the construction of houses for all would be attempted at a minimum of cash cost to the village.

Shramdaan.

Every adult in Kamelpur has agreed to devote 12 days as Shramdaan which is proposed to be utilised for constructing certain buildings like the Parishramalaya, and the Junior High School and in levelling the road between Kamelpur and Malikpur. Those who are in a position to contribute bullock-carts, and other implements will do so at the time when building and construction activities are taken up. Such activities of Shramdaan besides resulting in material benefits for the village, inculcate among the villagers a spirit of mutual co-operation and 'gram-parivar'

Parishramalaya.

It is proposed to maintain the following implements in the Parishramalaya.

1. Agricultural implements.
2. Cream-separator.
3. 5 sets of Ambar Charkhas.
4. A chaff-cutter.

Village Shop.

One of the means of regulating the village economy is to control the village trade. A beginning in this respect is to be made in Kamelpur by running a village shop under the auspices of the Kshetra Samiti. It will try to introduce the barter system, and will try to supply all the necessities of daily life at fair price. Later on the shop will be handed over to the village co-operative society.

Village Amenities.

The village people want to provide themselves with a recreation centre where they can go and spend their leisure in healthy pastime like in-door and out-door games, bhajans, amateur dramatic performances etc. Along with a recreation centre for adults a children's park also will be provided.

Distribution of Milk

In the attempt to provide balanced diet to all people in the village it becomes necessary to increase the supply of milk the programme for which has been included in the plan. But the success of any scheme for increasing the milk supply is achieved only gradually. In the meanwhile, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to avail itself of the powdered milk provided by the Health Department. This milk will be distributed in the school to the children and also to expectant mothers who are not in a position to purchase greater quantities of milk.

Gurantee of a Minimum Standard of Living

The plan is expected to provide everybody with balanced diet and the minimum required clothing. It is expected that everybody in the village will get full work; but, to ensure that everybody gets a balanced diet, Kamelpur has decided to provide

every family, especially the poorer ones, with sufficient land for kitchen gardens to meet their requirements of vegetables. In addition, the Gram Vikas Mandal has undertaken the responsibility of providing every worker with work and a minimum wage of 8 annas, if by chance he happens to be without work any day. Along with the provision of full work and kitchen garden, free medical service and education are other means by which a provision of a better standard of living is guaranteed to the poorer sections of Kamelpur.

Economic Equality.

Any planning to be socially justifiable must result not only in increased production, but its equitable distribution also. It is true that unless the means of production are fully socialised it may not be possible to bring this about. In Kamelpur the Gram Vikas Mandal had decided to see that none in the villages remains in dire want. Towards this end it has also undertaken to provide a larger share of expenditure on the social security programme, if necessary, through further contributions from the well-to-do. Thus the greater expenditure by the better off in the village will result in reducing the disparities of consumption. We are confident that the Kamelpur plan will lead not only to a better standard of living, but also to economic equality, because the spirit of 'gram-parivar' is already developing there.

3

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The plan for Kamelpur is mainly based on utilisation of the real local resources reducing the requirements of external finance

to the minimum. The ways and means position of the plan are briefly presented below.

The resources required for the plan can be broadly dealt with under the following five heads:

(a) Agriculture

(b) Animal Husbandry

(c) Village Industries

(d) Social Security, and

(e) Housing

(a) **Agriculture** : The major item requiring finance under this head is the provision of irrigation facilities to the land in Azampur Patti. Four wells with Persian wheels and camels or pumping sets will cost nearly Rs. 12,000. The whole work will be undertaken with 1/3 contribution from the people and the balance as a long-term loan from the Government.

Improved seeds and manure will be supplied on credit to the members by the co-operative society.

(b) **Animal Husbandry** : It is proposed to replace buffaloes by cows of Haryana breed. The well-to-do persons will purchase cows with their own money. The poorer people will be helped by the co-operative society or the Gram Vikas Mandal. The same procedure will apply to the purchase of bullocks.

The chaff-cutter driven by bullocks or by power has been provided for. It will cost nearly Rs. 1,000 of which Rs. 500 will be a local contribution.

(c) **Village Industries** : (i) Oil-ghani will be given on credit by the Saghan Kshetra Samiti, Dhanaura.

(ii) Cream Separator : The Gram Vikas Mandal will purchase it with 50% local contribution and 50% from the Parishramalaya grant.

(iii) Smithy and Metal Works : The additional implements required will cost about Rs. 100 all of which will be locally available.

(iv) Improved pottery wheel and accessories worth Rs. 150 will be bought with 50% subsidy from the Board, and 50% local contribution.

(d) Services : The social security programme will require both recurring and non-recurring finance as shown below :

Recurring Expenses :	
(i) Dispensary	Rs. 2,500
(ii) Education	Rs. 3,000
(iii) Sanitation	Rs. 300
Total :	Rs. 5,800
Non-recurring Expenses :	
School building first year	Rs. 4,000
Miscellaneous	Rs. 200
Grand Total :	Rs. 10,000

The Junior High School will be handed over to the Disitrict Board, Moradabad, at an early date. It is on this assumption that provision for Rs. 7,000 only, including the cost of building, has been made for the school.

Thus, the above estimates show that the Gram Vikas Mandal will require nearly Rs. 5,500 as recurring and Rs. 4,500 as non-recurring expenses, making a total requirement of Rs. 10,000 for this programme.

This amount will be raised by the contribution from the village on the following basis:

(i) 1/40 of the net produce from agriculture from every farmer

(ii) Rs. 12 per annum per family;

(iii) 12 days per annum in the form of sharmdaan for development works by every male worker.

The estimated income form agriculture in the first year will be Rs. 91,000. Therefore, the amount of donation will be:

Rs. 91,000/40		Rs. 2,275
Shramdan of 1800 days at Re. 1/-	-	Rs. 1,800
Cash from 80 families	-	Rs. 960
Grand Total:		Rs. 5,035

The Saghan Kshetra Samiti, Dhanaura, has promised to donate the income of the two oil ghanis of the model centre at Kamelpur, amounting to Rs. 1,200 to the Gram Vikas mandal.

Appreciating the efforts of the people, the Chairman, District Board, Moradabad, has promised to contribute Rs. 2,000 from the District Board Funds towards medicines and education. This brings the total income to Rs. 8,235. The balance of about Rs. 1,800 will be donated by the philanthropists of the area and the Gram Sabha.

Considering the over-all plan, and its financial aspect, it will be clear that it is based on a spirit of self-help, mutual help and co-operation among the village people.

Total Expenditure For The First Year Plan :

S.No.	Item	Estimated expenditure. (Rs.)	Vil. Share. Rs.	External aid required. Rs.
A. Agriculture :				
1.	With Persian wheels and camels 4 wells with pumping sets.	12,000	4,000	8,000
2.	Improved implements	1,000	1,000	—
3.	Improved seeds	7,300	4,300	3,000
4.	Artificial manures	3,000	—	3,000
	Total :	23,300	9,300	14,000

B. Animal Husbandry :

S.No.	Item	No.	Estimated expenditure. (Rs.)	Vil. Share. Rs.	External aid required. Rs.
1.	Cows	10	2,000	1,400	600
2.	Bullocks	8	3,000	2,400	600
3.	Chaff-cutter	1	1,000	500	500
	Total :		6,000	4,300	1,700

S.No.	Item	Estimated expenditure. (Rs.)	Vil. Share. Rs.	External aid required. Rs.
C. Industries :				
1.	Ambar sets 20	2,400	1,200	1,200
2.	Weaving apparatus	500	250	250
3.	Cream-separating machine	300	150	150
4.	Tools for tinsmithy & metal works.	100	100	—
5.	Equipment for midwife	50	50	—
6.	Equipment for pottery	150	75	75
7.	Improved oil ghani	275	—	275
8.	Rents of cane crushers	200	200	—
9.	Kachra (coal ash) for brick-kiln (100 mds)	500	500	—
10.	Stipends & Misc.	1,500	1,000	500
	Total :	5,975	3,525	2,450
D.	Parishramalaya Bldg.	12,000	4,000	8,000
E. Social Security Programme.				
1.	Medical Aid	2,500	500	2,000
2.	Sanitation	300	300	—
3.	Education	7,000	4,000	3,000
4.	Miscellaneons	200	200	—
	Total :	10,000	5,000	5,000
F.	Housing:	20,000	11,000	9,000
	Grand Total :	77,275	37,125	40,150
		100%	48.4%	51.6%

4

THE FAMILY PLANS

The plan of the village is the plan of eighty families of the village or of its 497 members. The plan has, therefore, to be considered in terms of families and individuals and a definite task has to be allotted to each one of them. Because planning meant the re-organisation of the resources, each family was approached and its willingness to undertake a definite task and to work for a certain target was obtained. Targets to be achieved by families in the different fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry and services were laid down to conform to the targets of the plan.

The requirements of man-hours in various fields of activity have been calculated on the practical experience of the people themselves. During the peak seasons in agriculture, they will work much more. Even the people engaged in different industries will have to help the agriculturists at that time. But, on balance, the averages worked out will hold true.

The accompanying tables divide the families of Kamelpur into agricultural and industrial families and show how their former low level of employment will be changed for the better as a result of the plan. Especially in the case of women, thanks to the plan, they will be fruitfully employing their leisure hours in crafts and industries.

The present employment position of the families is given in detail in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

Plan for Utilisation of Time of Industrial Families

S.No.	Name of Ind.	Family No.	Working Force. M.	Working Force. F.	Present Employment position. M.	Present Employment position. F.	Utilisation of Male hrs. Ani. Hus.	Utilisation of Male hrs. Ind.	Utilisation of Male hrs. Agr.	Utilisation of Female hrs. Ind.	Utilisation of Female hrs. D.du.	Utilisation of Female hrs. Agr Ani.Hus.
1.	Oilseed pressing Gur & Khandsari.	9	2	3	28	18	6	24	18	52	18	2
2.	Carding	6	2½	2	25	27	-	60	—	30	18	-
3.	Weaving	16	3	2	48	12	6	72	—	30	18	-
4.	,,	69	1	1	15	15	-	24	—	6	18	-
5.	,,	70	1	1	12	15	-	24	—	6	18	-
6.	Tailoring	26	1	1	12	9	-	24	—	6	18	-
7.	Adv. Trainee	10	1	1	24	12	-	24	—	6	18	-
8.	Goldsmithy & Metal work.	72	1	2	11	18	3	21	—	30	18	-
9.	,,	78	1	2	12	18	3	21	—	30	18	-
10.	,,	79	2	1	19	21	3	45	—	6	18	-
11.	,,	80	2	3	26	21	6	42	—	54	18	-
12.	Cream-Separating	47	1	1	19	12	-	24	—	6	18	-
13.	Pottery	77	1	1	10	12	-	24	—	6	18	-
14.	Masonry Ag. L.	29	2	1	13	12	3	21	24	4	18	2
15.	Agri. Labour	27	1½	2	19	27	6	24	6	28	18	2
16.	,, ,,	12	1½	1	17	18	3	24	9	4	18	2
17.	Flaying & Piggery	55	2	1	18	15	24	18	6	8	16	-
18.	Hair Dressing & Agri	64	2	2	48	21	6	18	24	10	36	2
19.	,, ,,	73	1	1	24	12	3	18	3	6	18	-
20.	Blacksmithy & Carpentry.	8	2	2	40	24	-	48	—	30	18	-
21.	Gur-khandsari & Brick etc.	17	1	1	15	12	6	11.5	6.5	—	18	-
22.	Midwifery making	53	-	1	—	24	-	—	—	186	—	
23.	Sweeping & Goat	52	2½	-	54	—	12	40	—	—	—	-
24.	Breeding	54	1	2	9	24	-	24	—	32	16	-
25.	,,	56	1	1	11	15	-	24	—	8	16	-
26.	Dairy Farming & Agri labour.	74	2	2	27	36	20	4	24	8	16	-

Table Showing the Utilisation of time of the Agricultural Families

S,No.	Family No.	Acres of land.	Working Force. M.	Working Force. F.	Present Employment position. Men	Present Employment position. Women	Planned utilisation of Male work hours. (hundred hrs.) Animal	Planned utilisation of Male work hours. (hundred hrs.) Agri.	Utilisation of F. work-hrs. (hundred hrs). Inds.	Utilisation of F. work-hrs. (hundred hrs). Dom es.
1.	1	12.5	2	3	36	18	12	36	54	18
2.	2	14	1	2	18	18	12	36	30	18
3.	3	9	1	1	36	9	12	36	6	18
4.	4	26	2	2	48	36	24	24	12	36
5.	5	11	1	1	24	12	12	36	6	18
6.	6	26	1	3	24	42	27	11	36	36
7.	7	6	4	1	90	24	20	76	6	18
8.	11	9	3	1	34	36	36	36	6	18
9.	13	1.5	4½	3	77	36	12	96	54	18
10.	14	10	4	1	52	12	24	72	6	18
11.	15	8	1	1	24	30	12	12	6	18
12.	18	5.5	2	1½	34	18	12	36	18	18
13.	19	9.75	1	2	24	30	6	18	30	18
14.	20	16	2	3	48	36	24	24	18	54
15.	21	12	3	2	72	33	30	42	30	18
16.	22	6	1	2	22	18	6	18	30	18
17.	23	16.25	2	2	48	21	12	36	12	36
18.	24	22.5	3	3	72	45	36	36	54	18
19.	25	9.5	2	3	32	33	9	39	54	18
20.	28	19	2	1	27	18	20	28	6	18
21.	30	3.75	Overage		–	–	–	–	–	–
22.	31	2	2	2	34	33	12	36	30	18
23.	32	8.5	3	3	58	24	24	48	54	18
24.	33	8	2	1	26	24	12	36	6	18
25.	35	4.5	1	1	19	21	6	18	6	18
26.	36	9.5	1	3	24	45	12	12	54	18
27.	37	8	1	2	21	17	12	12	30	18

(Continued)

S.No.	Family No.	Acres of land.	Working Force. M.	Working Force. F.	Present Employment position. Men	Present Employment position. Women	Planned utilisation of Male Work hours. Animal (hundred hrs)	Planned utilisation of Male Work hours. Agri. (hundred hrs)	Utilisation of F. work-hrs. Ind. (hundred hrs.)	Utilisation of F. work-hrs. Domes. (hundred hrs.)
28.	38	3.5	3	2	47	33	12	60	12	36
29.	40	7	2	3½	28	36	15	33	66	18
30.	41	3	1	2	16	18	16	18	30	18
31.	42	7	2	1	36	21	12	36	6	18
32.	43	13	3	2	72	21	21	51	30	18
33.	44	12	2	1	44	21	14	34	6	18
34.	45	4.75	1	2	15	21	6	18	30	18
35.	46	4.75	1½	1	21	21	16	30	6	18
36.	48	22.5	3	3	72	42	18	54	36	36
37.	49	7.5	2	2	42	27	9	39	28	18
38.	50	1	2	2	33	21	6	42	10	36
39.	51	7.5	2	4	34	54	18	30	50	36
40.	57	30	2	2	48	33	18	30	12	36
41.	58	10	3	2	58	36	21	51	12	36
42.	59	15	3	2	71	33	27	45	30	18
43.	60	–	1	1	10	21	–	24	6	18
44.	61	6	2	2	48	42	18	30	12	36
45.	62	6	2	1	48	21	12	36	6	18
46.	63	10	2	3	40	60	15	33	54	18
47.	65	5.5	3	3	40	60	18	54	54	18
48.	66	5.5	2½	2	56	30	15	45	30	18
49.	67	5.5	1	2	24	30	12	12	30	18
50.	71	26	1	1	24	24	12	12	6	18
51.	75	24	5	3	116	54	30	90	54	18
52.	76	.75	1	1	7	12	6	18	6	18
53.	77	.75	1	1	10	12	6	18	6	18

Families will work as agricultural labourers.

These families employ extra labour and will continue to do so.

The following two tables give the cropping Pattern as followed in a normal year and that proposed in the plan

TABLE 1

CROP PATTERN IN A NORMAL YEAR

S. No. Name of the crop	Land under irrigation				Unirrigated land.			
	Rate in Mds.	Acres	Production. I	II	Rate in Mds	Acres	Production I	II
1. Wheat	12	86.15	1032.8	-	8	74.0	592.0	—
2 Goji {Wheat	6	5.55	33.3	-	4	34.0	136	—
{Barley	6		-	33.3	4		-	136.0
			1066.1				728.0	
3. Barley	12	-	-	-	10	14.1	-	140.1
				33.3				276.1
4. Jawar	4	32.27	129.08	·	4	28.0	192.0	—
5. Bajara	6	46.5x½	138	-	6	17.75	106.5	—
Gwar	6	(Fodder)	-	138	6		-	106.5
6. Bajara		-	-		6	16	96.0	—
Urad					6		-	96.0
7. Bajara	6	19.5	117.3	-	6	42.5	254.7	—
			255.3				457.2	
Groundnut	6			129.8	7	-		287.2
8. Rizka	-	1	-	-	-	-		—
9. Maize	14	4	56.0	-	-	-	-	—
10. Cotton	6	8	48.0	-	-	-	-	—
San	1	fibre		8 Mds.	-	-	-	—
11. Swai	9	16	144	-	-	-	-	—
Urad	6			96	-	-	-	—
12. Paddy	20	18.5	370.0	-	-	-	-	—
13. Oilseeds	1	91.70	91.70	-	-	-	-	—
14. Sugarcane	330	32.27	9681.0	-	200	28	5600	—
15. Grams (DoubleCrop)	32.5	12	390.0	-	-	-	-	—

TABLE 2

S. No.	Karif Cereals	Grain Mistures Pulses	Oil-seeds	Others	Acerage	Production in Mds. Cereals	Pulses	Oil-seeds	Others
1.	Bajara	Urd Arhar	Til		48	240	192	48	–
2.	Bajara	Arhar	Til	Groundnut	31	186	62	62	279
3.	Bajara	Moong	Til	–	31	93	93	31	–
4.	Bajara	Moth Arhar	–	–	31	93	93	–	–
				Total		612	440	141	279
5.	Jawar	–	–	–	34	170	–	–	–
6.	Paddy	–	–	San	15	360	–	–	45
7.	Sawai	Urd	–	–	17	102	119	–	–
8.	Cotton	–	–	Cotton	5	–	–	–	25
				San	–				10
9.	Maize	–	–	–	4	64	–	–	–
Total					216	1308	559	141	

B. Summer Crops

	Acreage	Production in Mds.
1. Sugar-cane	59	23,600
2. Vegetables	9.73	973
3. Green fodder	10	–
	78.73	

C. Rabbi

		Acreage	Wheat	Oil-seeds	Grains	Barley
1. Wheat Sarsaon	–	180	2880	90	–	–
2. Wheet Tara	Barley	37	296	18	–	296
3. Gram Tara	–	20	–	10	240	–
Total	...	237	3176	118	240	296

D. Double Crops

		Acre-age	Green peas	Mustard	Grams	Barley
1. Barely	Mustard	25	–	12	–	400
2. Grams	–	25	–	–	300	–
3. Green peas	–	25	400	–	–	–
Total	...	75	400	12	300	400

TABLE NO. 3

Showing The Estimated Value Of Different Crops

Kharif	Weight in Mds.	Rate	Value
1. Cereals	1,308	8	10,464
2. Pulses	559	16	8,944
3. Til	141	20	2,820
4. Cotton	25	16	400
5. San	55	20	1,100
6. Groundnuts	279	9	2,511
Total ...			26,239

Summer Crops

Kharif	Weight in Mds.	Rate	Value
1. Sugar-cane	23,600	1	23,600
2. Vegetables	973	5	4,865
3. Fruits		—	1,500
Total			29,965

Rabbi	Weight in Mds.	Rate	Value
1. Wheat	3,176	13	41,288
2. Barley	696	8	5,568
3. Grams	300	10	3,000
4. Peas	400	7	2,800
5. Oilseeds	130	25	3,250
Total			55,906

Grand Total (A+B+C) = 1,12,110/-

The rates of production have been taken to be low in view of the fact that the logging due to heavy rainfall, this year damaged the crops.

TABLE NO. 4

Showing The Cost Of Production In Agriculture

	Normal Year	Planned Year
1. Seeds	6,500	9,300
2. Artificial manure	210	4,000
3. Depreciation charges of bullocks	2,400	2,400
4. Depreciation charges of wells	200	200
5. Land revenue	2,360	2,360
6. Irrigation charges	—	500
7. Labourers from outside the villages	—	—
8. Depreciation charges of the implements.	500	700
9. Interest on loan in agriculture	600	1,500
Total ..	12,770	22,960

Hence the additional expenditure involved comes to Rs. 5,000/- nearly in the planned year.

Increase in income in agriculture

The gross income from agriculture		
Cost of production	—	1,12,110
.. Net income	—	17,960
	—	94,150

This means that an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,000/- nearly would increase the net agricultural income from Rs. 60,166/- in a normal year to Rs. 94,150/- in the planned year. This means an increase of Rs. 34,000/- or 57%.

TABLE NO: 5

Showing the landless families, their respective Working force and the profession pursued (Skilled or unskilled)

S. No.	Family No.	No. of Members. Male	No. of Members. Female	Working Force Male	Working Force Female	Profession skilled	Profession unskilled
1.	9	5	5	2	2	Teli	—
2.	12	4	2	2	1	—	Agri.Lab.
3.	16	5	3	3	3	Weaver	—
4.	17	3	2	1	1	—	Agri.Lab.
5.	26	1	1	1	1	Tailor	—
6.	52	4	-	2½	-	—	Sweeper
7.	53	1	1	-	1	Midwife	—
8.	54	2	3	1	2	—	Agri. on Batai.
9.	55	4	2	2	1	—	Sweeper
10.	56	1	2	1	1	—	Sweeper
11.	68	4	2	2½	2	Corder	—
12.	69	1	2	1	1	Weaver	—
13.	70	1	1	1	1	Weaver	—
14.	72	2	2	1	2	Goldsmith	-
15.	73	2	2	1	1	Barber	—
16.	74	2	2	2	2	—	Labourer (Milkman)
17.	78	3	2	1	2	Goldsmith	-
18.	79	4	1	2	1	Goldsmith	-
19.	80	3	3	2	2	Goldsmith	-

TABLE NO. 6

Table showing the working force with families holding land one or below one acre.

S: No.	Family No.	No. of Members. Male	Female	Working Force Male	Female	Land Ir.	Unirri.	other Profession.
1.	27	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	—	.75	Grows Veg.
2.	29	3	1	2	1	—	.75	Labourer
3.	39	3	3	3	1	—	.75	Batai.
4.	47	1	4	1	1	—	.33	,,
5.	50	2	2	2	2	—	1.0	,,
6.	76	3	1	1	1	.75	—	,,
7.	77	3	1	1	1	.75	—	,,
Total		17	14	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	1.50	3.58,5.08	

TABLE NO. 7

Table showing skilled Families

S. No.	Name of skill	Family No.	Head of Family	Community	Working force engaged in the skill Male	Females	Remark-
1.	Oilpressing	9	Shri Balu	Teli	2	2	
2.	Carding	68	Shri Khacheru	Dhuna	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	
3.	Weaving	69	Shri Badlu	Jatav	4	1	
4.	,,	70	Shri Ram Sukha	Jatav	1	1	
5.	,,	16	Shri Niadar	Jatav	3	3	
6.	Tailoring	26	Shri Govind	Jatav	1	–	
7.	,,	10	Shri Ram Swarup	Saini	1	–	Has 2.5 acres of land but does not cultivate.
8.	Barber	73	Shri Sukhan Nai	Nai	1	–	
9.	,,	49	Shri Mukanda	Nai	1	–	7.5 Acres land of another engaged.
10.	,,	64	Shri Amrit (Mishri)	Nai	1	–	
11.	Sunar	72	Shri Dalloo	Sunar	1	–	
12.	Goldsmith	78	Shri Jai Sing	Sunar	1	–	
13.	Goldsmithy	79	Shri Lakpat	Sunar	2	–	
14.	,,	80	Shri Bhim Singh	Sunar	2	–	
15.	Black smith & carpenter	9	Shri Abdul & (Jamil)	Lohar	2	–	Reside in Planpur
16.	Midwife	53	Smt. Har Devi		–	1	

TABLE NO. 8

Table Showing Working Hours & Leisure Hours Familywise

Family No.	Choolhas	Working force		Working hours		Leisure hours		Person who can be totally spare	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	1	2	3	3562	1800	4238	5400	–	2
2.	1	3	2	1800	1800	5400	3000	2	1
3.	1	2	1	3600	900	1200	1500	–	–
4.	2	2	2	4800	3600	–	1200	–	–
5.	1	2	1	2400	1200	2400	1200	1	–
6.	2	1	3	2400	4200	–	3000	–	–
7.	1	4	2	9000	2400	600	2400	–	1
8.	1	2	2	4000	2400	800	2400	–	1
9.	1	2	2	2752	1800	2048	3000	–	1
10.	1	1	1	2400	1200	–	1200	–	–
11.	1	3	2	33680	3600	3520	1200	–	–
12.	1	1½	1	1656	1800	1944	600	–	–
13.	1	4½	3	7696	3600	3104	1600	1	1
14.	1	4	1	5180	1200	4420	1200	1	1
15.	1	1	2	2400	3000	–	1800	–	–
16.	1	3	2	4848	1200	3352	3600	1	1
17.	1	1	1	1504	1200	896	1200	–	–
18.	1	2	1½	3392	1800	1408	1800	–	–
19.	1	1	2	2400	3000	–	1800	–	–
20.	3	2	3	4800	3600	–	3600	–	–
21.	1	3	2	7200	3300	–	1500	–	–
22.	1	1	2	2200	1800	200	3000	–	1
23.	2	2	2	4800	2100	–	2700	–	1
24.	1	3	3	7200	4500	–	2700	–	1
25.	1	2	3	3216	3300	1584	3900	–	1
26.	1	1	1	1200	900	1200	1500	–	–

(Continued)

Table No. 8 (Continued)

Family No.	Choolhas	Working force		Working hours		Leisure hours		Persons who can be totally spare	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
27.	1	1½	2	1880	2700	1720	2100	–	–
28.	1	1½	1	2700	1800	900	600	–	–
29.	1	2	1	1304	1200	3496	1200	1	–
30.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	over	age
31.	1	4	2	3376	3300	6224	1500	2	–
32.	1	3	2	5752	2400	1448	2400	–	1
33.	1	2	1½	2648	2400	2152	1200	–	–
34.	1	2	1½	2800	1800	2000	1800	–	–
35.	1	1	1	1896	2100	504	300	–	–
36.	1	1	3	2400	4500	–	2700	–	1
37.	1	1	2	2100	1700	300	2100	–	–
38.	2	3	3	4704	3300	2496	3900	1	1
39.	1	3	1	5136	1200	2064	1200	–	1
40.	1	2	3½	2816	3600	1984	4800	–	2
41.	1	1	2	1600	1800	800	3000	–	1
42.	1	2	1	3600	2100	1200	300	–	–
43.	1	3	2	7200	2100	–	2700	–	1
44.	1	2	1	4400	2100	400	300	–	–
45.	1	1	2	1504	2100	896	2700	–	1
46.	1	1½	1	2136	2100	1464	300	–	–
47.	1	1	1	1896	1200	504	1200	–	–
48.	2	3	3	7200	4200	–	3000	–	1
49.	1	2	2	1240	2700	560	2100	–	–
50.	2	2	2	3296	2100	1504	2700	–	–
51.	2	2	4	3416	5400	1384	4200	–	1
52.	1	2½	–	5400	–	600	–	–	–
53.	1	–	1	–	2400	–	–	–	–
54.	1	1	2	936	2400	1400	2400	–	1

(Continued)

Table No. 8 (Continued)

Family No.	Choolhas	Working force		Working hours		Leisure hours		Persons who can be totally spare	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
55.	1	2	1	1800	1500	3000	900	1	–
56.	1	1	1	1120	1500	1280	900	–	–
57.	2	2	2	4800	3300	–	1500	–	–
58.	3	3	2	5816	3600	1384	1200	–	–
59.	1	3	2	7072	3300	128	1500	–	–
60.	1	1	1	960	2100	1440	300	–	–
61.	2	2	2	4800	4200	–	600	–	–
62.	1	2	1	4800	4200	184	1200	–	–
63.	1	2	3	4800	3900	—	3300	—	—
64.	3	2	2	4800	2100	—	2700	—	—
65.	1	4	4	3984	6000	5616	3600	2	1
66.	1	2½	2	5600	3000	400	1800	—	—
67.	1	1	2	2400	3000	—	1800	—	—
68.	1	2½	2	2500	2700	3500	2100	1	—
69.	1	1	1	1480	1500	920	900	—	—
70.	1	1	1	1160	1500	1240	900	—	—
71.	1	1	1	2400	2400	—	—	—	—
72.	1	1	2	1064	1800	1336	3000	—	1
73.	1	1	1	2400	1200	—	1200	—	—
74.	1	2	2	2700	3600	2100	1200	1	—
75.	1	5	3	11576	5400	426	1800	—	—
76.	1	1	1	680	1200	1720	1200	—	—
77.	1	1	1	992	1200	1408	1200	—	—
78.	1	1	2	1216	1800	1184	3000	—	1
79.	1	2	1	1896	2100	2904	300	1	—
80.	1	2	3	2592	2100	2208	5100	1	2
Total	95	156	145	271646	194100	102754	153900	17	28

CHAPTER IV

KARAKATA

Karakata is a typical village in the Malraan of Marathwada region of the Hyderabad State in Osmanbad district. It is situated on the Osmanbad-Latur road at a distance of 23 miles from Latur, the main market in the area. It is 3 miles away from Murud and Neoli Railway Stations on the narrow gauge Miraj-Latur line of the Central Railway. Although the revenue and police headquarters of the village is Shirala-3 miles away, the village has greater connection with Murud, which has weekly cattle bazaars and provides educational facilities in a multi-craft school run by the Rural Reconstruction Society which has initiated the developmental activity in the surrounding villages.

Land

The village is situated at the bottom of a basin formed by gradually rising fields all round. Due to complete deforestaion all the soil has been eroded by water and the water percolation level is also very low. Out of 2600 acres of cultivable land 5% is black cotton soil, 30% medium type and 15% light type soils. Only 1600 acres can be cultivated every year while the rest is cultivable only once in 5 years. To prevent further erosion and

to make more land cultivable annually large scale contour bunding has already been undertaken.

The total land in the village is 2779 acres assessed for Rs. 1050. Out of the uncultivable land 22 acres are absorbed by the village site and 31 acres by roads, railway, rivulets etc. 117 acres are set aside as grazing land.

Of the cultivable land only 10 acres are irrigated with the help of 5 wells, four of which are dry for four months in a year. It is extremely difficult to dig wells because of the underlying hard black rock. Only one well is perennial and can irrigate the surrounding area if a pump is installed on it.

Village Site

The village has one main road with lanes on both sides. The different communities live in segregated areas, the Harijans being provided with a very bad position, outside the village, which becomes worse in the rainy season. The remnants of an old rampart and the debris of the former village site provides an ugly sight.

There are 115 houses in the village, constructed of stone and mud. There are also two temples and a one-room community building. 42 of these houses have pucca roofing, 51 have tin roofing and the rest are thatched huts. Five houses belonging to the land-owning families of higher caste are spacious and well planned. The houses generally have three sections. The front is meant fot the men while the inner portion has the living rooms and the kitchen. There is also a backyard for the cattle and space for refuse.

1

LAND AND THE PEOPLE

The population of Karakata is 589 divided among families. The following table shows the distribution of the population according to age and sex:

Age group	Male	Female	Total.
0 to 5	54	52	106
6 to 15	92	72	164
16 to 55	166	139	305
Over 55	5	9	14
Total.	317	272	589

Economic life.

Out of the 115, 64 are cultivating families. The distribution of these families according to their cultivation holdings is shown below.

Area (acres)	Cultivators.
Below 10	4
10 to 20	19
20 to 30	10
30 to 40	14
40 to 50	5
50 to 60	5
60 to 70	3
70 to 80	1
80 to 90	1
90 to 100	1
Above 100	1
Total:	64

The economic holding in this region is supposed to be 40 acres, and from the table it will be seen that 47 out of the 64 families do not cultivate even an economic holding. Most of the women help the men in their occupations especially in the fields. As most of their time is spent with the men in the fields the women in this village are not much skilled in domestic work. The children also are not well looked after.

Out of the 589 resident population of the village, only 277 –153 men and 124 women–contribute to economic activity. The children between 6–15 generally help in light agricultural operation and in looking after cattle. Only 10 out of the 39 children of school going age attend school. Two boys from the village go to Murud for secondary education.

The black–smith and the barber have to seek additional employment outside the village. Most of the agricultural labourers had also to find work in other villages till the bunding programme was started. Now all the labourers and small cultivators find enough work round the year on bunding. The village services which were the privilege of some of the communities for which they got payment in grain at the time of harvest in fixed population have become unprofitable because agricultural pro- duction and prices have been unfavourable during recent years. As a result of bunding operation in the area, the whole village– men and women find remunerative work throughout the year on a daily wage of 12 annas to Rs. 1/8. The relative prosperity is reflected by the fact that two shops are profitably running in the village.

In contrast with the other planned villages in this book Karakata has no immediate problem of unemployment, as the bunding work is expected to continue for another 4 years or so.

The bunding operations were initiated by the workers. of the Murud Intensive Area. It is now being directly

supervised by the Government. So far about 800 acres of the village have been bunded with a long term loan of Rs. 40,000 given to the village by the Government.

Agriculture

Due to lack of adequate water facilities, Kharif is the main crop taken in the village, with very little of Rabbi. The normal acreage and production of different crops are shown below:

Crop	Acreage	Production (mds.)
Kharif:		
1. Cotton	325	975
Cereals:		
2. Jowar	650	1950
3. Rice	50	200
4. Bajra	60	175
pulses:		
5. Arhar	120	360
Oilseeds:		
6. Groundnut	70	650
7, Til	30	50
8. Ambadi	90	100
9. Others	120	200
Rabbi:		
1. Wheat	25	50
2. Jowar	40	120
3. Gram	50	100
4. Oilseeds	35	50

Vegetables of any kind are not grown at all.

In addition to the bad quality of the soil, the primitive methods of cultivation are also responsible for the low agricultural production.

Livestock

The following table summarises the livestock position of Karakata.

	Cows	Buffaloes
Milking	50	8
Dry	200	22
Between 2 and 3 year	70	35
	320	65
Bullocks	190	
Bullocks castrated	110	Goats 40
Breeding bull	–	Poultry 100
	300	

The animals are of local non-descript breed.

The number of bullocks is sufficient for the present level of cultivation. Those families who have few bullocks borrow them from others for agricultural operations.

The milch cattle in the above table are owned by 80 families. The cows yield about 172 maunds and buffaloes about 70 maunds of milk a year.

The goats are used for manuring and the poultry supplements the diet of the villagers who are mostly non-vegetarians.

Consumption.

The average diet of the people consists of jowar bread; rice, pulses, groundnut oil, meat and eggs.

The following table shows the daily consumption of an adult in Karakata along with the standard requirements.

	Daily Consumption (ozs)	Standard requirements. (ozs).
Cereals	12	14
Pulses	4	3
Vegetables	2	10
Fruits	½	3
Milk	2	10
Sugar & Jaggery	3	2
Oil & Ghee	2	2
Meat	3	3
Eggs (No.)	½	1

The use of vegetables and fruits is poor. There is a possibility of making good the deficiencies in the above diet by increasing local production, by properly cultivating the land surrounding the perennial well and the stream.

The local consumption of cloth is about 18 yds. per head.

The daily necessities of life in the village are supplied by two shops in the village whose annual turnover is about Rs. 4,500. For grain, cloth and cattle the people go to the weekly bazaar in Murud. The total imports into the village in 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 75,000 consisting of cloth worth Rs. 15,000

food grain worth about Rs. 40,000 and other goods worth Rs. 20,000. The exports totalled Rs. 95,000 mainly consisting of cotton worth Rs. 65,000 groundnut worth Rs. 10,000 and other goods worth Rs. 20,000. Karakata's economy thus depends on its cotton.

Income.

The income of Karakata has gone up since the bunding operations started. The annual income of the village since then has been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 95,000 through the following sources :

Agriculture	45,000.
Animal husbandry	8,000.
Consruction including bunding.	25,000.
Services & other Sources	15,000.

The per capita yearly income is about Rs. 158, but even this is not equitably distributed. The minimum income is to be found among the Harijans and is about Rs. 70 and the maximum is among the land-holders and comes to about Rs. 1,200 or so.

Impetus for Planning.

Karakata strikes a visitor as a docile community without any strong urges, good or bad. The people seem to be resigned to their poverty springing from the barren land. All effort is to the Rural Reconstruction Society and the Intensive Area workers. Their unemployment problem has been solved by the bunding operations initiated by the Intensive Area workers. But this is

only a stop-gap solution. After the bunding is over, the additional land that will be cultivated will absorb seasonally only 1/3 more of the landless and the small holders. It is, therefore, necessary to plan for absorbing the rest in village industries for which training has to be started right now.

Another problem facing the village is that of getting rid of the squalor, especially in the Harijan quarter.

The village has fortunately provided for 60% of its cattle outside the village so that the dirt and disease due to the proximity of cattle in the houses are reduced.

For the cattle Karakata will have to provide adequate fodder. Actually the grazing land is sufficient for the cattle if it is properly utilised.

We have seen that the economy of the village depends upon the cash crops like cotton and groundnut and the fluctuations in the prices of these affect the life of the villagers from year to year. This can perhaps be brought under control by organising co-operative trade.

We have seen that there are very few wells making it difficult for the women to fetch water for drinking and household purposes. If some arrangement is made for common supply of water, the women will be saved the time and the trouble.

2

THE PLAN

Induced by the activities of the Rural Reconstruction Society and the Intensive Area Scheme, some of the villagers came

forward to organise the village for the implementation of the plan for the uplift of the villages. The village elected a Gram Vikas Mandal for the purpose of formulating and implementing a comprehensive plan which has been evolved after taking into consideration the resources of the village and those that will be made available to it through the agency of the Intensive Area Scheme and the Rural Reconstruction Society. The plan can be summarised under the following heads. 1. Agriculture; 2. Livestock; 3. Village Industries; 4. Village remodelling and sanitation; 5. Community buildings; and 6. Trade.

Agriculture

We have seen that; because of the nature of the soil and the lack of water facilities; the agricultural production cannot be increased to any great extent. The Gram Vikas Mandal has, however, decided to make a beginning in introducing better methods of cultivation especially in the case of paddy where Japanese method of cultivation is to be tried on an experimental basis on a piece of community land. The plan, therefore, does not visualise any increase in the food grains or cotton production, excepting that which will come about as a result of a portion of the already bunded fields being cultivated during the period. The overall increase in the production is expected to be about 15%.

The village is situated in an absolutely treeless region. The Gram Vikas Mandal has decided that every family should during 1956–57 plant atleast one tree. Thus about 115 trees will be planted during the year. In order to properly utilise the grazing land, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to mark it out into 4 portions and to allow grazing for the whole village on each of the portions by rotaion so that all portions will be able to grow grass in sufficient quantities.

A beginning is also expected to be made in green-manuring with 100 acres in the first year. All the bunds already completed

are expected to be planted with sisal and other fibrous plants so that in due course the fibre industry can be organised in the village. About 100 acres are to be set aside as community land, the produce of which will be utilised for the village as a whole. On this land which is near the perennial well, vegetables will be grown for the whole village. Besides this, about 100 acres more are to be cultivated by the whole village by paying 1/3 of the produce to the land owner and remaining 2/3 of it for the village use. One engine is to be installed on the perennial well for irrigation.

Livestock

Upgrading of the existing cattle is to be done by purchasing a stud bull. Two families will be provided with good quality cows so that they can take up dairying as full time profession. With proper arrangemets for grazing, the total milk yield of the village is expected to be doubled during the course of the year. 40% of the animals which are still housed within the village are also to be taken outside the village and all the animals are to be provided with proper stables where arrangements for proper sanitation and proper utilisation of manure will be made.

It is proposed to start a model poultry farm in the village for the use of the villagers, as the majority of them are non-vegetarians. 50 leg-horn birds will be brought in the village with the loan from Rural Reconstruction Society. The local poultry also will be upgraded with the help of these birds.

Village Industries

Khadi : We have already seen that the problem of unemployment does not exist in Karakata as an immediate one. But the villagers want to provide themselves against the future when the bunding operations will cease, by training themselves into different village industries. Women who also are fully employed

at present, will be trained in spinning on the Ambar Charkha, of which 30 are expected to be purchased in the village. It is expected that the total production of Ambar-spun yarn will be about 45,000 hanks. In addition to Ambar Charkhas, 60 Kisan Charkhas which are already operating in Karakata, will continue. One weaver is also expected to be rehabilitated for the purpose of getting as much of its yarn woven in the village itself.

Oil : The Murud Intensive Area has already installed 2 oil-ghanis in Karakata from the funds alloted to it by the Khadi Board. Two persons will get full employment on these at wages comparable to those available in bunding.

Other Industries : In addition to these industries, one villager is already undergoing training in tailoring and he will find full employment in this profession in the village. All the villagers have agreed to give him first preference in getting their clothes stitched. The following persons are being trained in the different industries.

Industries	Numbar of persons,
Fibre	4
Leather	2
Pottery	2
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	2

In order that these persons may not suffer during the training period which is expected to last for about 6 months, it is proposed to provide them with a stipend of 12 annas per day during the period of training.

To help those who want to earn an additional income and to learn crafts during their spare hours, a Parishramalaya

has been constructed in Karakata with assistance from the Khadi Board. This will provide improved agricultural implements like a chaff--cutter, a sewing machine, 10 Ambar Charkhas a carding machine, a fibre spinning machine and a cart for the use of the village.

It will be seen that at this stage the village industries only provide a certain amount of diversification in the village economy without increasing employment and income to any appreciable degree.

Education

Along with these programmes of training people in village industries, the Rural Reconstruction Society of Murud has undertaken the responsibility of the higher education of Karakata students in agriculture and mechanical and civil engineering. It is expected that during 1956--57, three of the village boys will benefit from the scheme. If this is kept up by the time bunding operation cease, some families will have grown up boys who will be able to support them by earning as technicians either in Murud itself or in the neighbouring cities.

Village Remodelling & Sanitation

We have already seen that Karakata needs a complete overhaul if it is to provide decent living conditions for all, especially the Harijans. With the assistance from Government, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to rebuild Harijan houses. It will also have a proper village lay-out and will try to rearrange the village accordingly during the next 10 years. In the meanwhile, by way of providing amenities in the village, 10 trench latrines and 5

community bath-rooms will be constructed. All the houses are expected to be fitted with smokeless chulas. The streets and lanes will have adequate lighting from 10 street lamps. The school building has already been completed and will also accommodate a Balwadi. The community hall will have a museum in which samples of local production and charts showing the plan and its progress as also educational charts for the instruction of the villagers will be maintained.

Village Services & Security Programmes

In order to save time of the women for fetching water from long distances, the village has decided to employ one family for drawing water and distributing it to all the families. The village has decided to make a cart and some drums available to this family. One of the Harijan families is to be put in charge of village sanitation. It will maintain the roads and lanes clean. The Rural Recontruction Society has already kept a medicine chest for the use of the village. One person is to be trained in the use of these medicines as a first aid measure. The Government medical practitioner and the veterinary doctor at Murud will visit Karakata once a week.

Trade

The village has a co-operative society which has so far limited itself to credit work. A separate multi-purpose cooperative society is to be organised in the village with Rs. 500 as capital. Each family is to contrubute Rs. 5. This multi-purpose cooperative society will run a fair price shop in the village and will undertake marketing of all local agricultural produce. The building for the shop has already been completed.

Miscellaneous Activities

Karakata is singularly free from both good or bad institutions generally found in other villages in this region. The temple in the village has ceased to be a meeting place for the villagers at the time of Bhajans or fairs. There is no gymnasium in the village, nor is there a reading room. During 1956-57 the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to organise a fair and to make it an annual feature. A gymnasiam is to be organised for the use of young boys.

The Small Savings Scheme

The Harijan Families in the village have realised that unless they save something out of their income from bunding work, they will not be able to build up any asset over the year. As a beginning everyone of these families has decided to save at least one anna a day and to invest it with the co-operative society. This way a minimum capital of about Rs. 750 annually is expected to be built up for these families.

3

IMPACT OF THE PLAN

The funds required for the plan are expected to come out of the grants and loans given by the Khadi Board to the Murud Intensive Area and also from the funds collected by the Rural Reconstruction Society from the public and the Government. The following table shows the total financial requirements of the plan and the source from which they are expected to be met :

Item	Total Requirements Rs.	Internal Rs.	External Rs.
Agriculture			
Community Land	3,000	1,000	2,000
Bunding	10,000	—	10,000
Animal Husbandry			
Dairy Cows	400	400	—
Poultry	300	—	300
Village Industries			
Ambar	3,600	—	3,600
Ghanis	500	—	500
Training in other industries	1,200	—	1,200
Village Remodelling			
Housing	25,000	5,000	20,000
Other Amenities & working	1,000	1,000	—
Trade (Share Capital)	15,000	5,000	10,000
Education	2,000	1,000	1,000
Medical facilities	2,000	—	2,000

Employment and Income.

The plan does not aim at providing additional income and employment to Karakata, but only at providing training in village industries as a preparation for the unemployment that the village faces 4 years hence. 30 women and 12 men will get training and employment in village industries instead of on bunding without affecting their income.

Self-Sufficiency.

As a result of the Ambar Charkhas and the oil ghanis being introduced into Karakata, it will be 33% self-sufficient in yarn and 50% self-sufficient in oil.

CHAPTER V

BORKHADI

Borkhadi is an Adivasi village in Vyara Taluka of Surat District. in Bombay State. Kaher, a flag station on the T. V. Rly. line of Western Railway, is only two furlongs from this village.

The village has seen many changes during the last few years. Before 1948 it belonged to the former Baroda State; After 1937, prohibition was introduced in Bombay State while Baroda State continued to be a wet area. As a result Borkhadi, just on the border of the two States, flourished as a big liquor centre. A Parsi family of the village, which engaged in the liquor trade was able to collect huge profit which it invested in land. Gradually the land passed from the original Adivasi settlers into the hands of this Parsi family till it became the owner of two thirds of the entire land of the village.

In 1948 the Baroda State was merged with the Bombay State and prohibition was introduced into this village also. The Parsi family whose principal source of revenue thus stopped all of a sudden, tried to get the maximum out of land thereafter, and reduced the Adivasis to the position of tenants at will. The entire land is entered into the village records as being under its

personal cultivation. This deprived the tenants completely of the protection given to them by the Act. They were legally reduced to the position of casual labourers, though they continud to cultivate the same lands as before and were required to pay half the crop share or five times the land revenue as rent to the landlord. This position which affected the whole village, created great unrest among all the families who were cultivating the lands owned by the Parsi family. Effective leadership was born from amongst them, and under its guidance the village as a whole gave a strong fight to the landlord. Ulimately he had to come to terms with the villagers. The terms agreed upon by both the parties were:

(1) The landlord should surrender 2/3 of the land owned by him from under his personal cultivation in the names of the actual tenants.

(2) These tenants should be treated as permanent tenants and they should pay as rent only five times the land revenue to the landlord.

(3) The payment of the rent should be done through the village Multi-purpose Co-operative Society. There should not be any direct dealing between the landlords and the tenants in regard to tenancy relations.

This struggle not only gave much relief to the villagers, but also released among them great enthusism and self-confidence. The spirit of awakening unity, and concerted action once awakened menifested itself in an active desire to devlop the village and to raise their standard of living. The village Multi-purpose Co-operative Society registered in 1950 began to undertake all the activities regarding credit, marketing, supply of better seeds and manures, payment of debts, improvement

of houses etc. Its expansion is clearly reflected in the figures given below :

	1950	1955	
No. of members	19	415	(It being as group m. p., the members of other villages are also included in this figure. The membership of Borkhadi alone is 227)
Share Capital	1175	5705	
Reserve Funds	198	4323	
Members' Deposits	1184	6252	
Members' Savings	833	5807	

After the introduction of the Intensive Area Scheme, the village soon became the spearhead of the planning movement of the Vedchhi Intensive Area.

A committee of the leaders of the village was formed for survey and planning, which made a complete survey of the resources of the village with the help of the Intensive Area Scheme. The people, as a whole, actively co-operated in the survey as well as in the preparation of the plan, for which a number of meetings were held in the village. It was a pleasant experience to see them taking grip over the results of the survey. They acquired a new knowledge about their own village and understood its problems in a new perspective. The process of survey and planning through which the village passed, helped in giving a definite direction to the enthusiasm generated by the struggle. The Survey and Planning Committee turned itself into

the Gram Vikas Mandal (Rural Development Council) and undertook the implementation of the Plan. It meets every Monday, when the organiser of the Vedchhi Intensive Area and the Agricultural Assistant of the Taluka are also invited. In this meeting a review of the work done is taken and the programme for the next week is prepared.

The village panchayat, started in 1955, has also begun working in right earnest. It has formed a 'Nyaya Samiti' to settle disputes within the village itself. Thus the ocean of enthusiasm let loose during and after the struggle, is being harnessed to constructive activity, designed to generate a self-developing economy.

1

LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Borkhadi village is like all the Adivasi villages in the region spread over 11 hamlets, all separated from one another by two to four furlongs and extending over 5.6 sq. miles. The hamlet in which the office of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society is located may be considered to be the central place in the village. Only fair weather roads connect the hamlets either with each other or with the outside world and the whole village is isolated during the monsoon when the river Gabhani which rises across these hamlets, makes communication between them almost impossibie.

The Climate

The climate of the village is tropical with temperatures varying from 114^{0} F. in summer to 40^{0} F. in winter. The average

rainfall is about 60'', through the yearly variations are wide e. g. it was 29.36 inches in 51-52, 80.97 inches in 1954-55. The period of rainfall is from June to September.

Population

There. are 311 families in the village belonging to four different communities as shown below :

Caste	No. of families
Adivasis	305
Parsi	3
Chamar	2
Patidar	1
	311

The distribution of the population amongst different age groups is as follows :

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0 — 5	151	139	290	15.4
6 —15	252	225	477	25.6
16—55	515	487	1002	53.2
Above 55	51	54	105	5.5
	969	905	1874	100

Thus the adults comprise 53.2% of the total population, while school-going age group constitutes 25.6%. The average size of the family is 6 persons.

Land

The land resources of this village are as follows :

(a) Cultivable land	3097 acres
(b) Pasture land	189 acres
(c) Uncultivable waste	176 acres

There is little scope for bringing more land under cultivation in the village from either the pastural land or the waste land.

The former is already inadequate for the cattle of the village and the latter which includes land under village site, roads, burial ground and other waste, cannot be spared for cultivation.

The cultivable land of the village is distributed according to the type of the land as follows:

Jarayat Land	:	2850.75 acres
Kyari Land	:	146.25 acres

Every year attempts are made to bring more land under Kyari, but this cannot be done extensively.

The soil of this village is black and is suitable for crops such as jowar, cotton, and groundnut. These crops are taken as mixed crop with cotton. Oilseeds are grown as a second mixed crop, while pulses are grown both as a mixed crop and as a second crop in Kyari land. As the land is not level and there are few trees, it has undergone considerable soil erosion.

Irrigation

There are in all 44 wells and one river in the village. Out

of these 44 wells, 22 are pucca wells while the rest are kutcha. Out of 22 pucca wells 6 are used only for drinking purpose, while the remaining 16 are used both for drinking and irrigation.

These wells have very limited water supply and can hardly irrigate ½ acre of land each with the help of the moat. Attempts were made by the Parsi family to make borings into the wells in order to increase water supply, but they proved unsuccessful. Two oil-engines were installed on the wells by the Parsi famiiy, but they remain idle for lack of enough water supply.

The river dries up immediately after monsoon. The Parsi family as well as the village Multi-purpose Co-operative Society have bought two portable pumping sets which are used on the river during draught. But they cannot be used for taking a second crop as there does not remain enough water in the river after monsoon.

This dearth of water makes the village dependent upon monsoon water entirely. The action for improving the agriculture of this village, therefore, lies in the direction of improved methods of dry farming.

Livestock

There are 201 pairs of bullocks of local low breed in the village, cultivating about 3100 acres, the average per pair being 15.4 acres which is quite manageable, as the entire farming is dry. Actually one pair of bullocks can cultivate 25 acres of dry land and if the entire land of the village is cultivated as one unit, not more than 125 pairs are necessary for the village as a whole.

To look at this problem from another angle, out of 235 cultivating families 76 do not possess a single bullok, while 41 families, possess only one bullock. Thus 117 cultivating families do not have even a pair of bullocks.

The number of other cattle is as follows :

Cows	251
Buffaloes	238
Calves	73
Heifers	62
Horses	6
Sheep & Goats	343
Bulls	4
Total	974

At the time of the survey out of the 324 milch animals, only 36 (11%) were being milked and the yield was 54 seers. This gives us an idea of the number of uneconomic cattle, the people are maintaining.

We have already seen that the number of bullocks is more than required. It is equally true about the other cattle. People keep more animals than they all feed. The land under pasture is only one third of the standard requirement which, at the rate of 40 acres per 100 heads of cattle, should have been 55 acres. This helps in deteriorating the breed of the cattle

Manure

Although the forests are nearby, about half the dung is used for fuel purposes. Only the remaining half is used for manurial purposes, and is mainly given to Kyari land, and sometimes to cotton crop. The rate of manure per crop is as follows :

Crop	Cartload per acre
Paddy and Kyari land	15
Cotton	3

Castor cake and ammonium sulphate have been recently introduced through the Village Multi-purpose Society, but these are also mostly given to paddy crop.

Compost making is not systematically done nor is the human refuse used as manure.

Agriculture

Improved seed of cotton, viz., 2087 is used by the whole village. This seed is supplied by the Village Multipurpose Society.

The cropping and production during 1954-55 was as follows:

Name of the Crop	Acreage	Production (in mds.)	Yield per acre (in mds.)
Jowar	378.00	1904 plus 75600 bundles	5 plus 200 bundles
Paddy	338.00	3615 plus 508500 bundles	107 plus 1500 bundles
Groundnut	162.90	1092	6.7
Pulses	669.60	1120	1.65
Fodder	491.55	736500 bundles	1500 bundles
Cotton	1360.80	3384	2.5

It could be seen from these figures that yield per acre for all the corps is very low. This is due mainly to inferior soil, and insufficient use of manure.

Improved seeds of cotton, viz. 2087, is used by the whole village. This seed is supplied by the Village Multi-purpose Society. As for other crops, such as jowar and paddy, only local seeds are used. 2-31 variety of paddy is

used to a very small extent. Seed rate for different crops is as follows :

Crop	Rate per acre (in seers)
Cotton	2
Paddy	30
Jowar	3
Groundnut	12½

As it is obvious from this table, the rate of paddy is very big. Paddy is generally sown here. Transplantation is done to a very small extent. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was not introduced till now.

Food Production and Consumption

Production and consumption position of the village at present is as follows :

Item	Requirements (mds.)	Consumption (mds.)	Production (mds.)
Cereals	7,452	7,452	5,518
Pulses	1,398	1,120	1,120
Vegetables	2,976	744	500
Milk	3,726	466	486

We can see from these figures that, apart from subnormal levels of present consumption, present production in cereals is not enough to meet the demands even at the present rate. The village has to import 1943 mds.

Imports and Exports

Imports and exports during 1954–55 were as follows:

Imports	Rupees
Foodgrains	20,000
Cloth	20,000
Oil	4,550
Manures	5,000
Building materials	2,000
Services	1,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
Total:	63,550

Exports	Rupees
Cotton	1,15,920
Groundnut	16,390
Miscellaueous	4,000
Total:	1,36,310

It can be seen from these tables that raw materials such as cotton and groundnut are exported, while the village imports Rs. 34,550 worth of finished products. The most favourable balance of Rs. 74,000 goes mostly to the Parsi families which are becoming richer year after year.

Occupational Pattern

The following is the occupational pattern of the village today:

Occupation	No. of Families
Weaving	2
Carpentry	6
Masonry	1
Tailoring	5
	14

From these subsidiary occupations they get on an average work for 48 days. For self-consumption other activities such as handpounding, rope-making, mat-making and spinning are also undertaken in many families.

Out of the families dependent upon agriculture 72 families are agriculture labour families, while those cultivating less than 5 acres are 62. Thus out of a total number of 307 families depen-dant upon agriculture, 134 families (43.6%) are either very small cultivators or labourers.

Use of Manpower

The average level of employment of the farmer, according to their cultivation holding, is given below :

Cultivation holding (acres)	No. of days occupied.
Agri. labourers	
Less than 0-5	228
5 to 10	216
10-25	210
Above 25	213
	222

Those cultivators who have subsidiary occupations are em-ployed for about 265 days.

On the basis of this table, and considering the working period to be 330 days in a year, we get 1,11,500 unemployed days for the whole village. That is to say, the village remains un-occupied for about 34% (say, one third) of its working time.

Income and Assets

The income of the village during 1954-55 was as follows :

	Rs.	Percentage
Agri. Produce	2,11000	92.40
Other Occupations	5,000	2.20
Trade	500	.20
Sale of livestock	10,000	4.40
Non-agri. labour	2,000	.80
	2,28,500	100.00

Per capita income comes to Rs. 122, while income per family comes to Rs. 735.

Housing

The total number of houses in the village is 306. The following table will give an idea of their condition:

	No.	Percentage
1. Katcha Houses		
(a) Roofing done with paddy straw.	237	77.5
(b) Roofing done with country tiles,	23	7.5
(c) Roofing done with corrugated sheets.	3	1.0
(b) Manglore tiles	35	11.3
2. Pucca Houses	8	2.7
Total	306	100.0

Most of the kutcha houses have their walls made of cotton stems, or bamboo strips plastered with mud. There is no provi-

sion for keeping cattle separately. 80% of these houses, require to be rebuilt, as they are unfit for human habitation.

2

THE PLAN

Occupational Pattern

During the survey we saw how unbalanced the economy of the village is on account of its total dependence upon agriculture. The village has framed the following programme for 1956–57 to remove the basic weakness:

(i) The following persons will be given whole time occupation during this year after they undergo the necessary training:

Occupation	No. of persons
(a) Weaving	6
(b) Carding	5
(c) Ambar spinning	25
(d) Ghani	1
(e) Tailoring	5
(f) Carpentry	6
(g) Masonry	4
	31

The following persons will be given part time occupations :

Occupation	No. of persons	No. of days to be employed.
(a) Nira tapping	20	240
(b) Building activity	100	100
(c) Ambar spinning	75	60
Total	195	400

The 200 spinning wheels working in the village will continue to be worked and will produce about 80 hanks of yarn each during the year and will give part time employment (say for 36 days) to 203 persons.

(4) Training programmes will be undertaken for other occupations such as pottery, blacksmithy, palm-gur making and soap-making.

Within the next five years the picture that is visualised for the occupational pattern of the village is as follows :

Occupation	Present position No. of families	Planned position No. of families
1. Agriculture	307	147 (47.2%)
2. Trade	2	
3. Industry		
(a) Spinning	–	50 (16.00)
(b) Carding	–	4 (1.28)
(c) Weaving	–	15 (4.96)
(d) Tailoring	5 part-time	5 fulltime (1.6 %)
(e) Carpentry	6	6 fulltime (2 %)
(f) Smithy	–	2 (.64%)
(g) Masonry	1 parttime	4 fulltime (1.28%)
(h) Pottery	–	4 fulltime
(i) Soap-making	–	2 (.64%)
(j) Cottage-match	–	5 (1.60%)
(k) Leather	2	4 (1.28%)
(l) Nira tapping & Palm-gur	–	50 (16.00)
(m) Oil-ghani	–	1 (.32%)
(n) Miscellaneous	–	2 (.64%)

The following measures will be taken during 1956-57 for implementing the occupational programme:

(1) Three Ambar Parishramalayas will be conducted during the year, and 100 persons will be trained. After training, all of them will be given Ambar sets.

(2) Six weavers have already been trained. They will be provided with looms and other equipment, and will weave yarn produced in the village.

(3) 4 carding machines will be bought.

(4) One person has been trained in oil-pressing and an order for ghani has already been placed. He will be supplied with groundnut oilseeds by the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.

(5) Tailors, carpenters and masons will be given full-time work. The village has agreed to give them first preference. The building activity proposed to be undertaken by the village during the year is expected to provide enough work to the masons and the carpenters as well as to the labourers.

(6) There are more than 10,000 palm-trees. Work was started during 1955-56 when, though license for tapping was given very late, 43000 gallons of neera was produced, which was promtly sold. During 1956-57 the production of neera will be doubled. This is expected to give work to 20 persons for 8 months. This work, if properly developed has a potentiality of providing work to at least 100 persons for 8 months.

(7) Training programmes for other industries such as smithy, cottage-match making, soap-making, pottery will be undertaken through the Intensive Area Scheme.

Crop Planning

The following will be the crop pattern during 1956-57.

Crop	Present acreage	production.	Planned Acreage	Planned production
Paddy	338	3614	338	4395
Jowar	378	1093	450	2475
Pulses	669	1119	669	1119
Groundnut	162	1092	150	1050
Vegetables	5	500	15	1500
Cotton	1360	3384	1300	3900

311 acres will be under double cropping. Increase of 72 acres in cereals and 10 acres in vegetables and decrease of 60 acres in cotton and 12 acres in groundnut are planned with a view to wipe out the food deficit.

Other crop planning programmes are given below :

(1) Improved seeds of jowar and cotton will be supplied to all the farmers.

(2) Japanese method of paddy cultivation will be tried on 4 acres.

(3) Manure will be given to all the crops, viz., jowar, cotton, and paddy. An expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 will be incurred for the use of artificial manures. 500 cartloads of compost manure also will be produced.

(4) With the use of better seeds, more manures, and improved methods in farming such as intensive ploughing, and frequent inter-culturing, efforts will be made to increase the

acreage yield of Jowar from 5 to 5½ mds.; of paddy from 12 to 13 mds.; of cotton from 2½ to 3 mds. and of groundnut from 6½ mds to 7.

(5) Following fruit trees will be planted.

Graft mangoes	:	25
,, Cheeku	:	10
,, Lemon	:	100
Total		135

(6) Good vegetable seeds and seedings will be supplied.

(7) Artificial insemination will be resorted to for lack of sufficient number of pedigree bulls. Good cattle feed will be supplied by the village Multi-purpose society. Milk yield will be raised from 54 to 108 seers a day.

(8) A continuous propaganda will be carried on throughout the year to persuade the people to give up uneconomic cattle.

(9) To explain to the people the signficance of balanced diet, advantages of the use of better seeds and manures and method of improved farming, classes will be held, experiments undertaken and a museum organised. The school also is expected to be turned into an agricultural basic school.

Village remodelling.

It has been decided to undertake the following construction activities during 1956-57.

(1) 50 new houses will be built with Government assistance, providing half for separate cattle-shed and kitchen garden-on ½ an acres of land for each.

These houses will be built in 2 blocks. There will be ample provision for roads, community buildings, playground, garden etc. The whole village will be reconstructed in the next five years.

(2) 4 good roads and one wooden bridge over the river will be constructed by the village Panchyat to connect different hamlets with one another.

(3) The Village Panchayat has decided to undertake the construction of a 3 mile long road which will be at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

(4) The primary school building will be constructed for which the village has already paid its contribution.

(5) The Vedchhi Intensive Area will build a village industries godown which will be utilised by the Multi-purpose society to store goods.

(6) It has been decided to have 57 acres of community land, on which community buildings such as the school, the godown, and the buildings of the Intensive Area will be constructed and all efforts will be made to develop it into a real community centre.

4. Institutional Programmes

(a) The Multi-purpose Co-operative Society : There are 227 members in the society from the village. It has been decided to enroll the remaining families as members, during the year.

The Society will completely finance the agricultural programme, and provide the working capital for the industries, the livestock and the housing programmes.

It will continue to provide agricultural credit and to market the surplus agricultural produce, and will open a shop supplying day to day needs during the year.

(b) The Panchayat: In addition to the road development programmes, the following other programmes are:

(a) Planting 100 trees

(b) Erecting of 6 lamp posts

(c) Building 12 latrines and 6 urinals.

(C) The Gram Vikas Mandal: The Gram Vikas Mandal will obtain 57 acres of land as commuity land which will become the nerve centre of all its future activities. While 10 acres will be used for buildings already referred to, the remaining 47 acres of land will be cultivated with the human and animal labour contributed by the village. The income from this land will be used by the Gram Vikas Mandal for the social welfare scheme such as free education and free medical aid.

Besides introducing new industries which are expected to create part-time and whole-time employment, the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to run a Community Production Centre, where implements such as Ambar spinning wheels, sewing machines and rope-making machines etc. will be kept. People can spend their spare time productively in the centre and also learn new crafts.

The Gram Vikas Mandal which will also be the Research Committee of the village, will study its problems and suggest possible lines of development and record the yearly progress. This is intended to carry the planning concept to every family, which alone can make Village Planning a success.

(d) **Museum** : Another new institution set up by the Gram Vikas Mandal this year is the Museum. In order to introduce improved methods in farming and in industry, instruction will be given to cultivators and artisans with the aid of charts, samples, implements etc. in the museum. The museum will thus bring science into the every day life of the villager.

(e) **The School** : The Gram Vikas Mandal will see to it that all the 300 children of the school-going age will attend the school, which will be turned into a basic school.

(A) **Cost** : The following will be the estimated cost of the plan for 1956-57:

Item	Cost			Source	
	Capital	Working	Total	External	Internal
Agriculture:					
Manure	—	15,000	15,000	—	15,000
Seeds & Fruit plants.	200		200	—	200
Feeds		800	800	—	800
Industry :					
50 Ambar sets	4,000	1,000	5,000		500
Weaving equipment	500		500		500
Carding Machines	300		300		300
Nira Production	500	1,000	1,500		1,500

Item	Cost			Source	
	Capital	Working	Total	External	Internal
Nira Production	500	1,000	1,500		1500
Ghani	300	500	800	150	650
Construction:					
Houses	60,000		60,000	45,000	15,000
Roads & Bridges	10,000		10,000	5,000	5,000
Community buildings Such as godown, School etc.	30,000		30,000	20,000	10,000
Miscellaneous:					
Community production Centre	1,000		1,000		1,000
Museum	2,000		2,000	2,000	
Others		2,300	2,300		2,300
Total:	1,08,400	20,800	1,29,400	72,150	57,250

The External sources are the Khadi proposal, the school, Board, the Govt. of India's housing scheme for the scheduled tribes and schedule castes etc. The internal sources are the village Multi-purpose Society, the Panchayat and the people's contribution in cash and labour.

(B) The following are the estimated increases in production and in income:

(a) Agriculture & Dairy	Income	Production mds.
1. Cereals	13,520	1,352
2. Cotton	20,280	516
3. Vegetables	1,500	500
4. Milk	8,380	486

Gross increase 43,680/-

Less additional expenses 16,000/-

Net increase in income 27,680/-

(b) Industry	Income (Rs.)	Production
(1) Nira	10,950	4,030 gallons
(2) Oil pressing	400	100 mds.
(3) Cloth	6,450	8,600 sq. yds.
(4) Tailoring	1,000	—
(5) Carpentry	1,200	—
(6) Masonry	800	——
(6) Construction labour	20,000	——
Total :	28,480	

Because of this rise in income, per capita income will rise from Rs. 122 to 152.

(C) Self-Sufficiency

The following will be the degree of self-sufficiency achieved in different items by the village at the end of the plan at the present consumption standards :

Item	Percentage of self-sufficiency.
Food	92
Oil	100
Cloth	39 .

(D) Higher Consumption

No change in the consumption is visualised during the year except that of milk and vegetables which is expected to be up by 100%.

Imports and Exports.

The followiug will be the shift in imports and expor ts in 1956-57:

Exports	1954-55	1956-57
Cotton	1,15,920	1,29,200
Groundnut	16,390	12,000
Miscellaneous	4,000	4,000
Total:	1,36,310	1,45,200
Imports		
Food-grains	20,000	6,480
Cloth	20,000	12,000
Oil	4,550	Nil
Manures	5,000	15,000
Building materials	2,500	40,000
Services	1,000	15,000
Equipment	Nil	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000
Total :	57,550	98,480

Though there will be a reduction in the favourable balance of trade to the extent of about Rs. 30,000, it is the result of the especially proposed development programme. There will be a reduction in the imports of consumer goods such as food-grains, cloth, oil ect.

Employment

Additional employment to be created during 1956-57 is estimated as follows:

(a) 51 persons who will be fully employed in different activities will get employment for 150 days approximately this year, as it will take time in training, getting equipment etc. Hence the man-days employed will be as follows:

		Man-days.
Full time occupation	51x150	7,650
Part-time occupation		
(a) Nira	20x240	4,800
(b) Building activity	100x100	10,000
(c) Ambar spinning	75x 60	4,500
(d) Self-employment ordinary sp. wheels	200x 36	7,200
(e) Road construction	100x100	10,000
		44,150

This means that about 44% of the available surplus man-power will be made use of during 1956-57.

(g) Antyodaya : There are 62 small cultivators (cultivating less than 5 acres) and 72 agricultural labourers who will be

rehabilitated with the aid of the new occupations already referred to. They will also be given a priority in the housing programme.

3

CONCLUSION.

The most important achievement of the plan is expected to be the provision of opportunities of growth to all the people. Introduction of new industries and new techniques is bound to open out feilds for development not only materially, but intellectually also. People will know the how and why of every activity, whether in agriculture, in industry or in nutrition. A desire for continuous improvement will be roused in them. Everything that will be done during the plan will have the basic objective of developing their self-confidence. The organisation of museum will be done also with this objective. So also the maintenance of family progress cards: 25 families will be selected, and will be asked to maintain regular account of their costs of production as well as their income, expenditure etc.

The continuous progress of survey and planning in which everbody is asked to participate is also done with a view to inculcate that sense of self-development. Experience already gained has strengthened this view. The process will be continued with greater vigour.

APPENDIX

INTENSIVE AREA ORGANISATION

1

INTRODUCTION

A model constitution of the Kshetra Samiti is given in this Booklet for the guidance of the Intensive Areas which can adopt it with necessary modifications. The main considerations that have gone into the making of this constitutions are :

1. The whole programme is to be formulated and executed by local initiative. Provision has, therefore, been made for full scope of local inititaive, consistent with good guidance and healthy checks.

2. It was experienced that the existing co-operatives of various types, being formed for limited objectives, were not suitable to undertake an experiment of such a comprehensive nature ; and it became essential to think of a new organisation to be created specially for the purpose. One of the most important features of the constitution is the subscription fee for membership of the Samiti. This provision will not only create seriousness in the local people, but also build up local resources in course of time.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE KSHETRA SAMITI

I. The name of the Kshetra Samiti will be.....

II. The registered office of the Samiti will be situated at...

III. The area of operation for the activities of the Samiti called "The Area" hereafter will extend to the whole area covered by the villages given in the Schedule.

IV. The aims and objects for which the Samiti is registered are :—

(i) to undertake all-round development of the villages of the Area with a view to providing full employment to its people ;

(ii) to take steps to raise the general standard of living in the Area ;

(iii) to inculcate the spirit of 'Gram-Parivar' among the people of the Area;

(iv) to create and foster among the people of the Area mutual co-operation, self-sufficiency, and self-reliance.

(v) to evolve a pattern of village organisation which can mobilise local resources, and can ;

a) provide full employment and a minimum standard of living to the people of the Area as refered to in (i) and (ii) above ;

b) development of village industries by socialising, where necessary, trade and industry and by introducing barter system in the villages and by achieving a greater level of productivity the benefits of which may be shared by all the people in the Area ;

c) provide cultural leisure to all workers in the villages ;

d) create social order based on the equality of opportunity for development and on social and economic justice; and

e) organise institutions for the implementation of the development programmes, such as, among others:

(1) a housing co-operative for planning and execution of proper village lay-outs with a view to providing good residential accomodations, public buildings, godowns, hospital and dispensary, school and community centres, and acquisition of land by purchase or otherwise for the same ;

(2) a joint or better farming society for working out a programme of balanced cultivation with a view to providing balanced diet to the people and for the general development of agriculture and animal husbandry;

(3) co-operatives of artisans for developing various industries.

(4) a labour bank for mobilising and capitalising local resources of men, animals, and material.

(5) a cooperative marketing society for marketing of agricultural and industrial produce and management of godowns ;

(6) a co-operative grain bank to control and channelise marketing of grain and to minimise price fluctuations by purchasing grain if necessary and to help the people in times of crop failures;

(7) a credit co-operative society in the Area to

finance the activities of the Samiti and the labour banks;

(8) Gram Vikas Mandals in each village in the Area for surveys, planning and implementation of the Kshetra Samiti's programmes in their respective villages.

(vi) to organise training programmes for artisans and agriculturists in the better methods of production;

(vii) to organise health and sanitation services including child and maternity welfare for the benefit of the people of the Area ;

(viii) to organise educational facilities based on the pattern of basic education ;

(ix) to publish by means of pamphlets and bulletins, literature that may be considered desirable for the promotion of the objects of the Samiti ;

(x) to employ the services of experts for the execution of development programmes ;

(xi) to raise funds for the Samiti by subscriptions, donations, financial assistance by loans, grants and subsidies for local, state and central governments and other institutions and agencies for achieving the aims and objects of the Samiti;

(xii) to hold and manage all funds raised for the objects of the Samiti ;

(xiii) to invest the monies of the Samiti, in such a manner as may be deemed fit by the Yojana Committee;

(xiv) to purchase or obtain on lease or in exchange or on hire or by gift or otherwise of any real or personal privileges necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Samiti ;

(xv) to sell, improve, manage and develop all or any part of the property of the Samiti; and

(xvi) to undertake all the activities and do all other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the aims and objects of the Samiti enumerated above.

V. The management of the activities of the Samiti will be entrusted to the Yojana Committee, the constitution of which is provided in the Rules and Regulations of the Samiti.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed hereto are desirous of being formed into an association in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

Name	Occupation	Address	Signature

SCHEDULE

Name of Village

2

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE KSHETRA SAMITI

I. Definitions :

In these Articles

1. "The Samiti" shall mean the Kshetra Samiti;
2. "The Committee" shall mean the Yojana Committee;
3. "The Mandal" shall mean the Gram Vikas Mandal; and
4. "The Area" shall mean the area covered by the villages given in the schedule hereto.

II. Membership :

1. Any person can become a member of the Kshetra Samiti who
   - i. is above the age 18 ;
   - ii. is a resident of the area ;
   - iii. subscribes to the aims and ojects of the Samiti;
   - iv. makes a written application for admission as member on a prescribed form ;
   - v. pays an admission fee of annas four with his application and agrees to contribute a monthly subscription of one day's labour or alternatively a monthly subscription of Re. 1/- in kind or cash; and
   - vi. is not a member of any other institution the aims and objects of which are in conflict with and contradictory to the aims and objects of the Samiti.
2. Any person residing outside the area can become a sympathiser member if he subscribes to the aims and objects

and pays the admission and subscription fees of the Samiti. The sympathiser members will not have any right of vote at the meetings of the Samiti.

III. Lapse of Membership :

3. A person shall cease to be a member of the Samiti on

1. death ;
2. becoming a lunatic ;
3. his resignation having been accepted by the Committee ;
4. his dismissal by a majority vote of the general body; and
5. on his failing to pay the monthly subscription for a continuous period of six months.

YOJANA COMMITTEE

IV. Management :

1. The management of the affairs of the Samiti shall be vested in the Yojana Committee consisting of not less than nine and not more than eleven members.
2. The first Committee shall be nominated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and will hold office for two years from the date of the registration of the Samiti. If any members of the Committee ceases to be a member, the vacancy will be filled by a Board's nominee.
3. After two years the Committee shall be elected from among the ordinary and sympathiser members of the Samiti by an electorate comprising of one representative from each village elected by the respective Gram Vikas Mandals.

4. The members of the Committee shall hold office for one year or until a successor committee is elected.

5. The members of the previous committee shall be eligible for re–election. No member shall hold office for more than three continuous terms.

6. The Committee shall be responsible for the carrying out of the day-to-day activities of the Samiti and shall be empowered to appoint and discharge such staff as may be necessary.

7. The Committee shall be responsible for the smooth and successful working of the Samiti and shall every year present a report of the activities and audited accounts of the Samiti to the general body.

8. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and other office-bearers and fix their remuneration or honorarium as may be deemed necessary.

9. The Committee shall enter into agreements and commitments for and on behalf of the Samiti only with the consent of the Niyamak Mandal.

10. The Committee will meet as often as possible, but shall meet at least once in three months.

11. The quorum of the Committee's meeting shall be of seven if it is of eleven members and of five if it is constituted of nine members. If a meeting of the Committee is not held for want of quorum, the adjourned meeting will meet and conduct business next day even without the quorum.

12. At least three days' notice shall be given to the members for the meetings of the Committee.

13. A meeting of the Committee shall be called by the secretary on the written requisition of any three members of the Committee, given in writing or at the written request of the Niyamak Mandal.

14. If required the decisions of the Committee may be arrived by circulation and such decisions shall be deemed to be the decisions of the Committee at a regular meeting.

15. The Committee shall co-opt any member to any vacancy caused in the Committee for the unexpired portion of its term.

16. A member of the Committee shall cease to hold office on his being absent from three consecutive meetings of the Committee without leave of absence.

17. The Committee may appoint from among the members of the Samiti such sub-committees as it may deem necessary or expedient for executing any of the programmes and plans of the Samiti.

18. Such sub-committees shall function under the supervision of the Committee and shall be responsible to it for their activities.

19. The Committee shall be responsible for all the maintenance of accounts and the security of the funds of the Samiti.

20. The Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of all the elections under the Articles of Association.

21. The Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Committee shall be recorded in a book under the signature of the Secretary. The minutes shall also be signed by the chairman of the next meeting after they are adopted.

22. The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and in his absence a chairman for the particular

meeting shall be elected by members of the Committee present.

23. The Committee shall have power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. But such rules and regulations shall be subjet to the approval of the Niyamak Mandal.

24. The Niyamak Mandal may dissolve a Yojana Committee if found to be not functioning properly and be in direct charge of the Area for the remaining duration of the Committee.

V. Gram Vikas Mandal :

1. In each of the villages of the Area there shall be a Gram Vikas Mandal elected by the Primary members of the Samiti of that particular village at a meeting to be held at least 30 days before the general body meeting of the Samiti in consultation with the Committee.

2. The Mandal shall consist of not less than seven and not more than nine members who shall elect their own Chairman and Secretary from amongst themselves.

3. The Mandals shall be responsible to the Committee for the execution of all programmes and plans of the Samiti and for the achievement of its aims and objects in their particular village.

4. The Mandals shall be delegated with the necessary powers and provided with the necessary financial and technical and other assistance that they may be required for their effective functioning by the Committee from time-to-time.

5. The rules and regulations hereinabove contained for the working of the Committee shall *ipso facto* apply to the

working and conduct of the Mandals as to procedure, quorum. etc.

6. The Yojana Committee may dissolve a Gram Vikas Mandal, if it is not functioning properly and be in direct charge of the particular village for the remaining duration of the Mandal.

VI. General Body :

1. All the primary members of the Samiti shall be the general body of the Samiti.
2. It shall meet soon after the close of the financial year but not later than ninety days from the date of the close of the financial year.
3. An extra-ordinary general body meeting shall be called at any time by the Committee or by one-third members by a written requisition to the Committee or by a written notice of the Niyamak Mandal.
4. The notice for convening the Annual General Body meeting shall be fourteen days and that for the extra-ordinary general body meeting shall be seven days.
5. The following business shall be conducted at the Annual General Body meeting :-
   - i. Consideration and adoption of the report of the activities of the Samiti and the audited accounts of the Committee;
   - ii. election of the members of the Committee as provided hereinabove;
   - iii. appointment of the auditors for the new year;
   - iv. laying down policies for the guidance of the Committee in its day-to-day activities.

v. formulation of the programme of activities for the year; and

vi. consideration of other matters with the permission of the chairman.

6. The chairman of the Committee will preside at all meetings of the general body of the Samiti and in his absence the members present will elect a chairman for that particular meeting.

7. The quorum of the annual general body meeting shall be two-fifths of the total number of the members on rolls or fifty whichever is less.

8. If there is no quorum at a general body meeting, the adjourned meeting shall be held after seven days and shall conduct the business whether there is quorum or not.

9. A record of the proceedings of the general body at its meetings shall be kept in a book duly signed by the secretary and the same subsequent meeting of the general body, the chairman of that meeting signing them in confirmation thereof.

VII. Niyamak Mandal :

1. There shall be a Niyamak Mandal consisting of three members who will be nominated by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. They shall hold office for the period of nomination by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board which shall be free to renew the nomination from time to time.

2. The Niyamak Mandal shall be responsible for checking expenditure and accounts as well as the activities of the Samiti and will advise the Committee in respect of policy matters and the successful working of the Samiti.

3. The advice of the Niyamak Mandal shall be binding on the Samiti.

4. The Niyamak Mandal can recommend the removal of any of the members of the Committee to the general body of the Samiti.

5. Every member of the Niyamak Mandal ex-officio shall have a right to attend and address any meeting of the committee, a sub-committee, a mandal or of the general body. But he shall have no right to vote in any of these meetings nor shall his presence be counted for quorum.

6. Every member of the Niyamak Mandal, ex-officio shall be given due intimation of all the meetings of the committee and the general body with a copy of the agenda of business to be transacted at these meetings.

7. No member of the Niyamak Mandal, ex-officio shall be deemed to be a member of the bodies of the Samiti.

8. Every member of the Niyamak Mandal, ex-officio shall have a right of access to all the records of the Samiti.

VIII. Funds :

1. The funds of the Samiti shall be acquired by means of :—

   i. admission fee of the members ;

   ii. annual subscriptions in cash, kind or labour;

   iii. donations from public and private institutions and individuals ;

   iv. borrowings from financing agencies, local bodies, state and central governments, as well as from private individuals;

   v. income from the properties and business of the Samiti; and

vi. subsidies and grants from local bodies, state and central governments.

2. No funds of the Samiti shall be disposed of or financial commitments entered into on behalf of the Samiti without the prior permission in writing of the Niyamak Mandal.

IX. Accounts :

1. The accounts of the Samiti shall be maintained according to the law and shall every year be audited by either registered co-operative auditors or other chartered or registered auditors.

2. The treasurer shall be in charge of the maintenance of all accounts and the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Samiti.

X. Amendment of the constitution :

1. This clause and the clauses relating to the Niyamak Mandal and its members shall not be amended except with the previous permission in writing of the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board for a period of five years.

2. All other amendments to this constitution may be effected with the prior approval of the Niyamak Mandal by two-third majority of members present and voting either at the annual general body meeting or at a special meeting held for the purpose. Whenever the constitution is sought to be amended the quorum for such a meeting shall be three-fifths of the primary members of the Samiti.

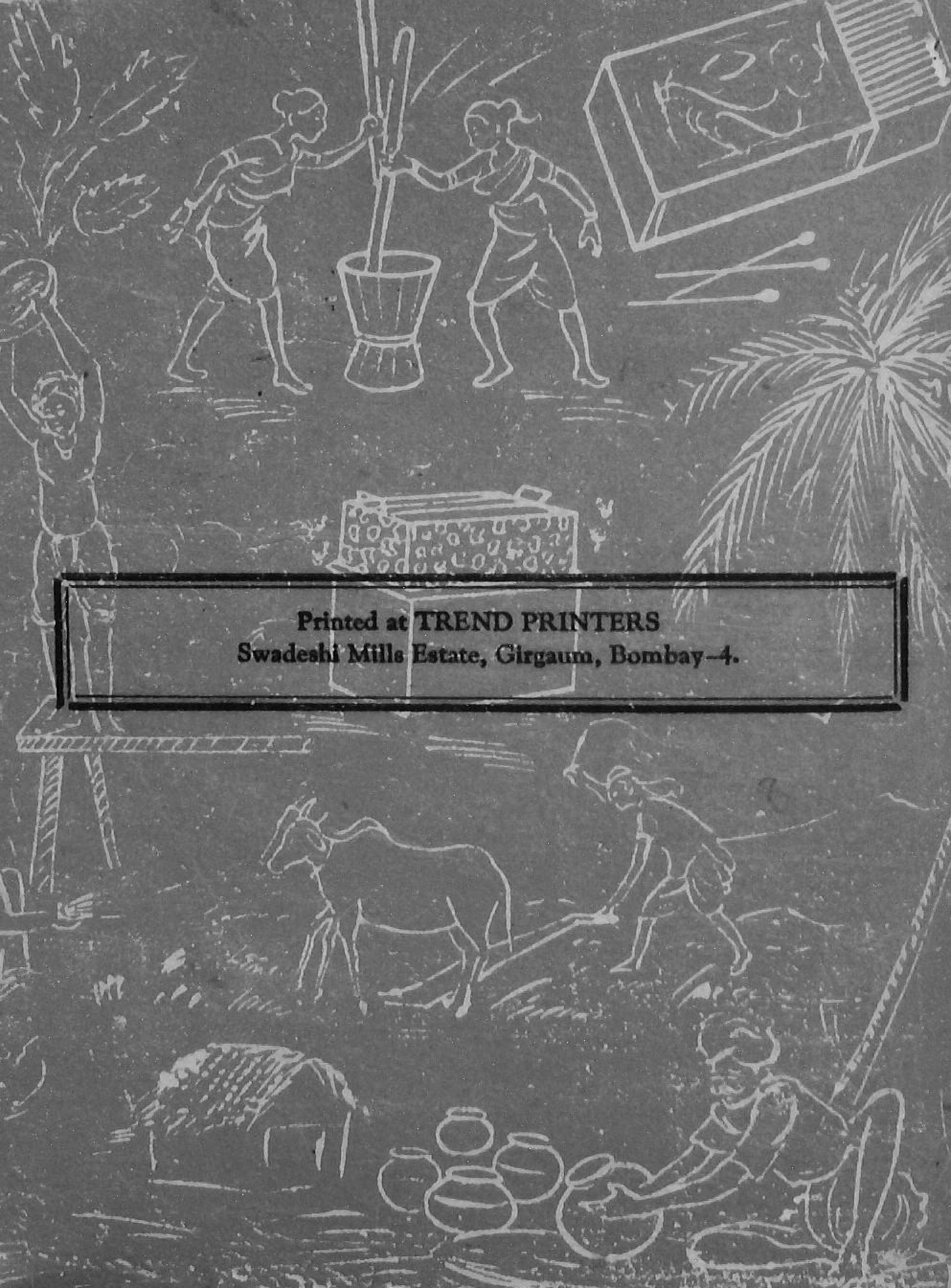
3. Notice of such amendments shall be given to the members thirty days before the date of the meeting.

XI. Seal :

The Samiti shall have a seal which shall always be kept in the custody of the Niyamak Mandal or its representative and no contract or disposition of the immoveable property made on behalf of the Samiti shall be binding on it, unless the seal of the Samiti fixed thereto in addition to the signature of the person authorised by the committee to act on behalf of the Samiti.

XII Dissolution:

If upon the dissolution of the Samiti there shall remain after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Samiti or any of them but shall be disbursed in a manner determined by the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board or in default thereof by such judge or court of law as may have jurisdiction in the matter.



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